

## Press assails Israeli curbs

AMMAN (UPI) — The Foreign Press Association (FPA) Monday charged that Israeli news media coverage of recent protests in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, at least 10 Palestinians have been killed, was "biased" during the May 20 massacre in which an Israeli Arab labourer south of Tel Aviv was killed. The FPA, which represents more than 200 foreign journalists, said it was "systematically prevented from giving press freedom coverage" except in the company of Israeli officials. "The situation of journalists is deteriorating and, foreign press pool reporters were not able to talk with either Palestinian or Israeli journalists involved in the protests," said Dr. Tariq Abu Ghazaleh, director of the FPA. "Most journalists are afraid to go to the occupied territories to report the news. U.N. observers to report the Arab summit in Jordan, and the Arab League in the occupied territories are the only ones who can do it," he said. "We are not able to do our job as journalists," Abu Ghazaleh said. Dr. Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, told reporters to "respect the Arab League's decision to postpone the Arab summit in Jordan." He said the PLO was "a responsible observer" in the form of foreign journalists, "journalists and international aid workers."

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## Emergency Arab summit opens

### Jordan needs support now, King tells Arab leaders

'Imminent danger threatens Jordan's national security and that of the entire Arab World'

'Abandoning Jordan is abandoning Palestine and forfeiting integral, indivisible pan-Arab security'

BAGHDAD (I.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday warned the Arab World of the threats inherent in Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine and said Jordan lacked the resources to stand up to Israel alone and Arab support for the Kingdom should come now.

Addressing an extraordinary Arab summit, the King also said that the Baghdad gathering was the most critical and important conference of Arab heads of state to day.

"Our enemies do not differentiate between those with empty coffers and huge debts on the one hand, and those with enormous surpluses on the other," the King said. "We are afflicting on a powdery which will spare nobody, it is a fact."

"It is crystal clear that Jordan alone cannot withstand the Israeli threat," he told the summit, "and to counter the influx of Soviet Jews to Israel."

"Israel is plotting to change Jordan from a stronghold into a crack in the Arab front," he said. "We need your support now. Not tomorrow, not in the future."

The King said Jordan needed support for its armed forces to enable them to defend the Arab

frontline against Israel.

"We have reached a point where we cannot continue shouldering this responsibility without your support."

"We have exhausted all our material resources over and above the burden of our national security," he said.

King Hussein warned the summit that "abandoning Jordan is abandoning Palestine."

The King told the opening session that abandoning Palestine means "forfeiting pan-Arab security."

King Hussein described the conference as the "summit of pan-Arab security," stressing the dangers facing the Israeli-occupied territory and "malicious and unwarranted campaigns" against Iraq.

He echoed Iraq's charges that Israel was "entering a dream of expansionism," and that the United States aids and supports the Jewish state's plans.

King Hussein said the Baghdad conference, attended by representatives of 19 of the Arab League's 21 members, was the most critical and important Arab summit to date.

"We are confronting all the dangers of Jewish immigration to

the occupied Arab territories, the malicious and unwarranted campaign which is currently being waged against Iraq and the sinister designs being hatched against Jordan, all as episodes of one series," he said.

King Hussein reiterated Jordan's solidarity with Iraq in its war of words with Western nations critical of Baghdad's attempt to develop sophisticated military industries.

The King aired fears about the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel, saying it was a plot to undermine Jordan.

"In whose place will those immigrants settle? and where will the Palestinian people be pushed?" he asked.

King Hussein said Israel was trying to forge a new role for itself in the post-cold war international order by seeking hegemony over the Middle East and its oil wealth.

"Are we going to remain spectators of these onerous developments while Israel, supported by the strongest country on earth, manipulates them to its advantage and rely on ourselves within the framework of a unified bloc, in our expense?"

The King said the entire Arab World was at risk unless Arab countries supported Jordan and

the Palestinian uprising.

"Jordan must not be kept weak in the face of Israeli expansionism," he said, urging the Arabs not to let their own differences overshadow the challenges facing the Arab World.

"The reality is far more bitter than I have described to you. It is more painful than what can and ought to be expressed," the Monarch said.

The King said he welcomed detente between the United States and the fundamental changes sweeping the Eastern bloc which will lead to the integration of East and West Europe.

But he stressed: "These positive implications should not be a source of total satisfaction to us, as we ought to remember our legitimate interests."

The Arabs, he said, were able in the past to capitalise on East-West rivalries.

But today "we are all facing a relatively novel situation which necessitates that we stand together and rely on ourselves within the framework of a unified bloc, in our expense."

The King said the entire Arab World was at risk unless Arab countries supported Jordan and

### Jordan confident that summit will produce commitment of assistance

From Louis K. Andoni in Baghdad

JORDAN, which Monday demanded immediate political and financial support to overcome its economic crisis and confront the looming Israeli threat, is very optimistic and confident that the emergency Arab summit here will produce commitments of financial assistance from Arab states to support its steadfastness, according to senior Jordanian official.

"We are not guessing this time," the official said. "Arab financial support for Jordan is forthcoming at this very summit. His Majesty's words could not have escaped the attention of the participants. Nor could anybody ignore what President Saddam Hussein told the summit," he stressed.

In a speech to the opening session of the summit earlier in the day, King Hussein urged

others to ensure a positive response to Jordan's needs. "The Gulf and some other Arab states showed understanding of Jordan's concerns," said one of the sources.

In his speech, the King said that abandoning Jordan was abandoning Palestine and any abandonment of Palestine means forsaking of Arab national security. He cited the massive influx of Soviet Jews to Israel and the Jewish state's designs to transform Jordan into a substitute homeland for the Palestinian people.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem told a gathering of Jordanian journalists here that the King explained "the reality of dangers we are living in today and affirmed that there is a real connection between the concept of Jordan's national security and Arab national security."

"Jordan, since 1967, was able to defend itself and its Arab brethren who has no direct borders with the Israeli enemy," Qasem said. "Jordan suffered a lot for the sake of providing the minimum level of arms to defend itself, and

most of the time approval for Jordan's arms needs was conditional."

Irqi President Saddam Hussein, who presides over the summit, made what delegates described as an extremely important comment immediately after the King's speech in support of financial, economic and military aid for Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"I am sure that Palestinian President Abu Ammar (Yasser Arafat) will make the same points made by His Majesty," President Hussein commented. Arafat was expected to deliver a strong speech later on Monday night, in which he was expected to express full support for Jordan's concerns and demand immediate financial aid for Jordan and the Palestinians.

In his comment President Hussein stressed Jordan's extremely important strategic position in the front line of the Arab World. Warning against abandoning Jordan and the Palestinians President Hussein gave a concrete example drawn from Iraq's war experience

(Continued on page 3)

In an interview with Soviet Television released Sunday, Bush said "we've got big differences" with the Soviets over German unity and Lithuania that could impede the superpower summit.

But Bush voiced hope the summit would produce progress on strategic arms and conventional forces, as well as "a breakthrough of sorts on chemical weapons."

Bush and Gorbachev are to sign an agreement Friday to destroy chemical weapons and outline limits on cruise missiles, which have been an obstacle to agreement on a strategic nuclear weapons pact. U.S. and Soviet negotiators met in Washington Sunday to try to expand the agreement.

Bush acknowledged that Gorbachev "may be" paid with me over some things." But he called the Soviet leader "the kind of

man you can talk very frankly with... I want to narrow the differences."

Bush was interviewed Thursday by Soviet television journalist Valentin Zorin.

Bush's National Security Adviser, Brent Scowcroft, said it would be impossible for the superpowers to sign an agreement banning long-range missiles although the two sides are making progress on negotiations.

But Scowcroft said arms control will not be the focus of the summit.

The fundamental issues are

talking about remaking the political map of Europe and also, secondarily, what is going on in the Soviet Union," Scowcroft said on the Sunday Television programme "This week with David Brinkley."

Asked if he agreed with Secret

ary of State James Baker that Gorbachev is in more danger now than ever before of being overthrown, the president said, "I don't think that's my business to sort that out. I deal with the Soviet leader that's there in place coming to the United States to discuss these matters."

"This man has survived. I've given him, I think, appropriate credit for the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe," Bush said.

"My own personal opinion is that he's pretty darn strong there."

Gorbachev went on Soviet Television Sunday night to appeal for calm in the face of panic buying triggered by Moscow's plan to double the prices of food and other goods.

Bush said he was not expecting any surprises from Gorbachev and had none of his own to bring to the table.

"But it is our business to make clear to him what we can do and those things we can't do," said Bush, who will welcome Gorbachev to the White House Thursday for four days of summit talks on the future of Europe, arms control and other issues.

Asked if he agreed with Secret

## Iraqi leader renews warning to Israel, castigates U.S.

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

BAGHDAD (AP) — President Saddam Hussein Monday renewed his warning to Israel that Iraq would use "weapons of total destruction" against the Jewish state if it attacks Iraq with similar weapons.

President Hussein speaking at the opening session of an emergency Arab summit, said: "We declare that if Israel commits aggression and attacks, then we will hit back strongly."

"If Israel uses weapons of total destruction, then we will use weapons of total destruction against it and we will never give up Palestine," he said.

The Iraqi president, sniping at Washington's Middle East policies, said an Israeli attack would not be possible without support from U.S. imperialism.

"And I add the word 'imperialism' now, because I don't usually use the word 'imperialism,' and that's after I read the U.S. State Department's note, which advised us against using the expression," he said.

The 16-page memorandum, sent to the 21-member Arab League last week, also criticised Iraq for allegedly building up its stockpiles of biological and chemical weapons under a 1925 Geneva protocol.

Egypt's Mubarak told the summit: "The Arab message to the outside world should be humane and rational, in line with the values and concepts of the age."

He tried to allay fears that the Soviet Jewish influx threatened

any power" unless its actions constituted "a direct threat to the national security of the Arab countries."

Nonetheless, many Arabs viewed the U.S. document as an attempt by Washington to dictate to the summit. That strengthened the hand of the hardliners and sharpened the recent downturn in U.S.-Arab relations.

The summit got underway at 12:15 p.m. (0915 GMT) after more than an hour's delay caused by the late arrival of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

Qadhafi flew in from Damascus where he spent 48 hours trying to convince Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to attend the conference, or at least, send an envoy to the meeting.

But Assad refused, and his country's seat at the conference complex remained vacant. Lebanon's seat was also empty.

Three other leaders failed to show up — King Hassan II of Morocco, President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria and Sultan Qaboos of Oman. But they sent instead high-powered delegates.

Egypt's Mubarak told the summit: "The Arab message to the outside world should be humane and rational, in line with the values and concepts of the age."

He tried to allay fears that the Soviet Jewish influx threatened

Arab security, one of the summit's main themes.

"I expect that the coming months will see a series of calculated steps to limit the negative effects of the emigration," Mubarak said. This impression had come from recent contacts with the U.S. administration, he added.

President Hussein also said Monday he hoped a recent exchange of letters with Iran's leaders would lead to permanent peace.

Iraq has sent two letters proposing ways to break the deadlock in peace talks since a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in August 1988.

"The latest initiative was an exchange of letters which we hope will lead to a direct and profound dialogue and then to a comprehensive peace," Hussein told the summit.

He said a peace pact should "establish the rights of everyone and make non-aggression a permanent policy, so that the door of evil is closed forever by building authentic relations between the (Arab) Nation and the peoples (of Iran)."

Tehran replied to the first letter from Hussein and Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said it showed "some signs" of good intentions.

## Egyptian proposal on use of chemical arms sparks row

From Louis Andoni in Baghdad

AN EGYPTIAN proposal that the emergency Arab summit should adopt a resolution endorsing a treaty which bans the use of non-nuclear mass destruction weapons is stirring controversy at the summit, according to Arab officials. In the face of strong opposition from some Arab countries, however, the resolution is unlikely to be adopted by the Arab leaders meeting here.

Officials said that Iraq was staunchly resisting the proposal mainly "because it excludes Israel's nuclear arsenal." They said Iraq was particularly disturbed because while it had signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty there is no similar pressure on Israel to do so.

The officials told the Jordan Times that an American letter which was sent to the Arab League prior to the summit demanded that Iraq sign a treaty banning the use of non-nuclear mass destruction weapons, meaning chemical weapons, which Iraq has said it does not.

Addressing at a late-night closed session, Arafat said Israel, "encouraged by the United States, has launched a new aggression that aims at emptying Arab territories of their original inhabitants and settling Jewish emigrants in their place."

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The Arab countries which

support the Iraqi position say there are several reasons for opposing the Egyptian proposal.

First, according to the Arab officials, such an issue will distract from the main issues facing the Arabs such as the Palestinian question, supporting the intifada and means to defend Arab national security. Secondly, Arab delegates argue such a treaty might obstruct Iraq's efforts to obtain advanced technological equipment to develop its abilities in various fields. Third, any such treaty would be used by Israel to demand direct negotiations with and recognition from Arab states.

Arab political sources revealed that the Egyptian proposal reflected Egypt's initial undertaking to ease the tension between the West, particularly the U.S. and Iraq which was sparked immediately following President Saddam Hussein's departure from his written script to attack American imperialism. "I have not used that word for a long time, but I am deliberately inserting it because the Americans are demanding that we tone down our tone and exclude such a terminology," he said in defense and to applause from delegates.

Some Arab countries also opposed the Egyptian proposal on technical grounds. "The Egyptians consulted no one before shoring the proposal paper on the summit's agenda," said one Arab delegate. "Besides two logical reasons for opposing it, why should we go along with it at such a time and place?" the delegate said.

The Jordan Times has

learned that the summit was expected to endorse a resolution supporting Iraq's right to defend itself "through any means if it was attacked by Israel."

In his speech to the opening session, Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak was consistent in his efforts to defuse the tension between Iraq and the West. But President Hussein seemed determined to defy American pressures. At one point in his speech Hussein departed from his written script to attack American imperialism. "I have not used that word for a long time, but I am deliberately inserting it because the Americans are demanding that we tone down our tone and exclude such a terminology," he said in defense and to applause from delegates.

At the police station near the market, a reporter saw three policemen armed with rifles standing guard over eight young Palestinians. The Arabs were kneeling and facing a wall.

The bombing occurred about 12 p.m. (0900GMT) as Israeli shoppers for fruit and vegetables.

In Damascus, a Palestinian group claimed responsibility for the bomb.

Abdel-Hadi Nasrallah, spokesman for Fatah Uprising, said in a statement

that a group member based in the occupied territories had planted a time-bomb in a bus and set it off in the market.

(Continued on page 3)

## Pipe-bomb kills Israeli, injures 9 in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A pipe bomb exploded in an outdoor market crowded with shoppers Monday, killing one Israeli and wounding nine other Israelis, police said.

## Baker wants U.N. investigative team sent to occupied lands

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said Sunday he wanted the United Nations to despatch an investigative team to the occupied Arab territories but denied that he favoured sending Security Council observers to the violence-torn areas.

In a television interview, Baker said Arab leaders must have "misunderstood" the U.S. position when they believed Washington supported Palestine Liberation Organisation demands for a Security Council observer team in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Baker angered Israel last week when he said Washington was willing to consider sending U.N. observers to the occupied territories, where 17 Palestinians have been killed and hundreds wounded in unrest since a deranged Israeli gunman killed seven Arab workers near Tel Aviv on May 20.

"The position we took... was that we would support an investigative mission sent by the Secretary General of the United Nations, to go check on the situation in the territories and report back," Baker said.

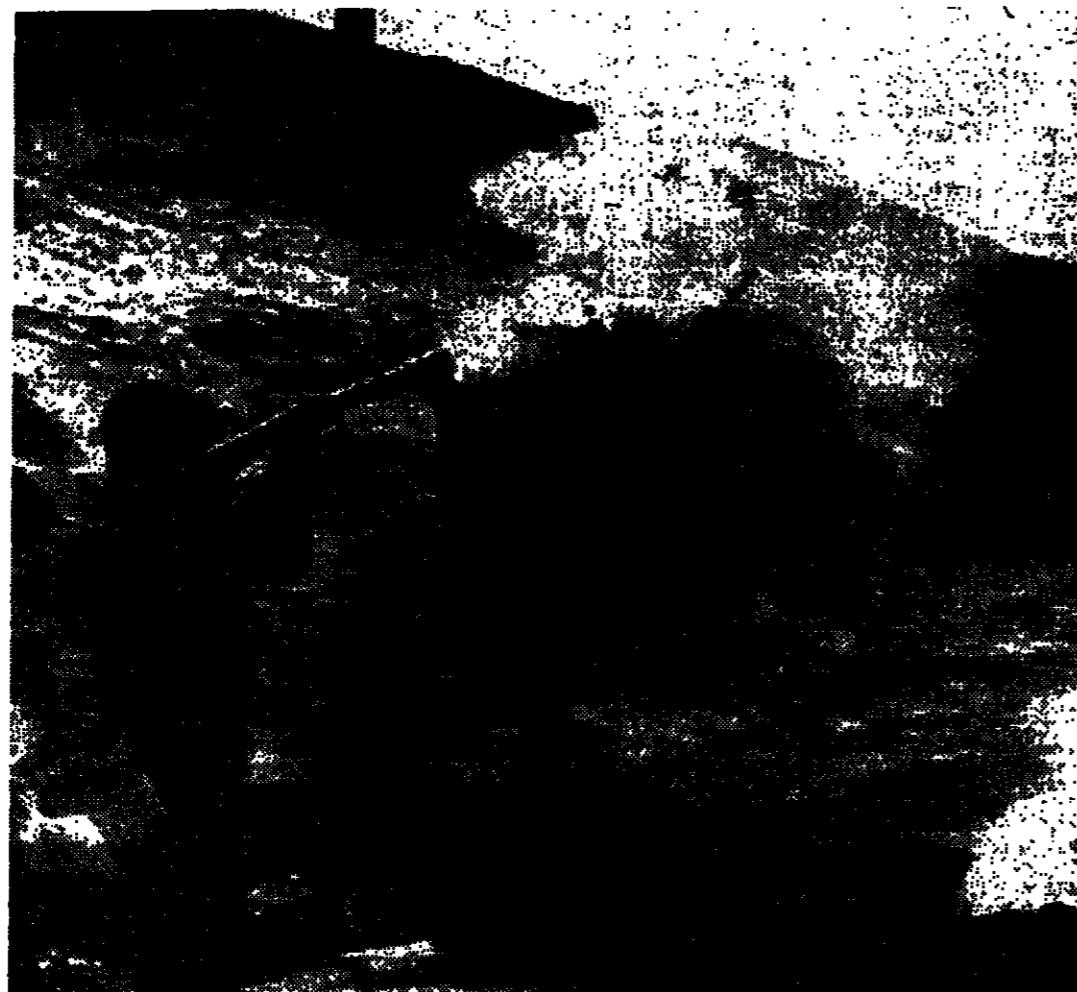
"That was our position yesterday and the day before yesterday. It will be our position when the United Nations Security Council reconvenes in New York next week and we hope that the government of Israel will support that position."

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat urged the U.N. Security Council meeting in Geneva Friday and Saturday to send U.N. observers to the occupied areas. The United States voted against Security Council involvement.

Asked about reports from Arab leaders that he had agreed to send a mission from the Security Council to the occupied Arab territories, where Palestinians have been waging an anti-Israeli uprising for the past 29 months, Baker said:

"They must have misunderstood because that was not the policy action and decision we took in the State Department."

The Security Council, perceived as having more clout than the General Assembly with the



Israeli troops fire teargas canisters to break up a demonstration by Palestinian youths.

United States, Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union as its members, met in Geneva so Arafat could avoid asking for a U.S. territories," Arens told the cabinet.

Shamir also tried to play down tensions in relations with the United States despite reports of a secret cable from the Israeli ambassador to Washington warning him that the Jewish state faced a severe crisis in ties with its closest ally.

Asked on ABC television if he would reconsider Israel's iron-fist policy in the occupied Arab territories in light of U.S.-Israeli relations strained "almost to the breaking point," Shamir said:

"I don't think the situation is so difficult. I think he have to overcome the difficulties and sit down with patience to listen to each other, to try to understand the position of the various parties to the conflict, and to talk reasonably and look seriously for a solution that will be acceptable to both parties."

"After all, the United States

government is not a party to the conflict. They are mediators. They are ready and willing to help the parties to come to an understanding. And we are ready to cooperate with the United States government," he said.

Israel's ties with Washington, which gives Israel over \$3 billion a year, have deteriorated since Shamir refused in March to accept Baker's proposals for peace talks with Palestinians.

Shamir, leader of a caretaker government, is now trying to put together a right-wing coalition and has not indicated any willingness to drop his opposition to the Baker formula.

Relations slipped further after Shamir's government admitted secretly funding a Jewish settlement in the Christian Quarter of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The four officers were taken to a nearby hospital where three remained for further treatment while the fourth was discharged after receiving first aid.

The paper did not elaborate further on the conditions of those kept in the hospital or give further details.

## Greece may free driver of truck carrying tubes

PATRAS, Greece (AP) — A prosecutor Monday proposed dismissing charges against a British driver whose truck contained a part for the alleged Iraqi supergun, a court official said.

Prosecutor Antonis Mitis proposed that charges against Paul Ashwell, 26, be dismissed and his truck and trailer returned to him.

A three-day panel of judges in this Western port city was expected to decide on the dismissal by next week, according to the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

It is almost certain that it will accept dismissal of the charges, following a report last week by an appeals court prosecutor who said there was no evidence that Ashwell knew what he might be carrying.

Ashwell was charged by Mitis and detained on April 21 after British authorities told Greek customs officials that a 30-ton steel tube on his truck could be part of a giant artillery piece ordered by Iraq. Mitis had accused Ashwell of knowingly transporting part of a weapon.

Ashwell was freed on bail on May 11 and ordered to remain in Patras while the charge against him was investigated.

The managing director of the

## Israel approves funds for Old City settlement

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli parliamentary panel Monday reluctantly approved the government's \$1.8 million financing of a controversial Jewish settlement in the Christian Quarter of Arab Jerusalem's Old City.

Right-wing and religious parliamentarians defeated the Labour Party and its leftist allies to win the vote 13 to 11, a finance committee spokesman said.

The establishment last month

of the settlement by 150 religious

Jews in a hospice owned by the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate sparked an international outcry.

The church claimed the lease had been bought illegally.

The government admitted 11

days after the settlers moved in that the Housing Ministry had paid \$1.8 million to a Panamanian front company to help finance the deal.

All but 20 of the settlers were ordered by a court to vacate the hospice pending a ruling on the legality of the deal.

The settlement was one factor in worsening relations with the United States, Israel's most powerful ally.

Congress last week proposed changing Israel a \$1.8 million additional fee for housing loan guarantees, precisely the amount spent on the Christian Quarter hospice.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Some schools open in East Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — About one-third of the schools in the embattled Christian enclave responded to a call by the Vatican to open classes Monday for the first time in 11 days. Police and other schools that had escaped severe damage from the murderous clashes between troops loyal to rebel Gen. Michel Aoun and militiamen of Samir Geagea's Lebanese Forces opened. "Those others remained closed either because they had been destroyed, the shelling, or their buses burned or their staff had not been able to leave to safer areas," said a police spokesman, who cannot be named under standing regulations. The Vatican'suncio in Lebanon, Pablo Puent, called Saturday for the opening of schools after both Aoun and Geagea pledged to him to a ceasefire called May 17 into a permanent truce. At least 1,000 have been killed and 2,700 wounded since the power struggle between the rival warlords broke out Jan. 30. The inconclusive showdown forced about 400,000 of the enclave's 1.5 million population to seek refuge in safer areas and left large areas of the Christian enclave in ruins.

### Commando killed in S. Lebanon

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon (R) — Israeli soldiers shot dead a guerrilla in their self-declared "security zone" in South Lebanon Monday, security sources said. The source had no further details on the clash in the Salhoun area. Two days ago, Israeli-backed militiamen of the South Lebanese Army (SLA) who patrol the security zone shot dead four armed Palestinian infiltrators.

### Palestinians take steps against teargas

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Palestinians are sniffing a children's cold cure to neutralise the effects of teargas. Capsules of the decongestant Karvol are fast disappearing from pharmacy shelves, chemists report. "Breathe Karvol to prevent the smell of teargas. Keep a capsule in your pocket and use it when necessary," read an advertisement in Al-Quds Arabic newspaper. "The Israelis fire the teargas and ironically they provide the medicine for it," a pharmacist said.

### 6 athletes believed drowned off Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Six foreign handball players and a Turk were missing believed drowned after their boat capsized Sunday, Anatolian News Agency said Monday. Three Algerian, two Soviet Azerbaijani and an Iraqi athlete heading for a picnic on the shores of the Bosphorus after an international handball tournament in Istanbul were believed to have died, it quoted Communications Ministry Undersecretary Ertan Yulek as saying. One Algerian player died in hospital of head injuries and 10 people were slightly injured in the accident but most of the passengers were rescued by fishing boats or swam ashore. Istanbul Public Prosecutor Orhan Zeybek had said Sunday that all 65 passengers had been accounted for. Coast Guard vessels and divers searched for bodies Monday about 150 metres off Istanbul's Sarayburnu shore. "The passengers were dancing on the deck. I warned them not to crowd on one side of the boat but they did not listen. I suddenly lost control of the wheel and we capsized," Anatolian quoted boat's captain Adem Cevik as saying.

### Egyptian doctors flush out drugs

CAIRO (AP) — Doctors at a suburban hospital were helping nature produce the evidence Monday from 13 Nigerians arrested for allegedly swallowing containers of heroin in a smuggling scheme. Two pregnant women were among the five women and eight men intercepted Sunday night at Cairo International Airport after a flight from Bangkok, Thailand. Police said they swallowed the illegal narcotics in capsules and plastic tubes. A Western narcotics expert estimated the haul at 10 kilogrammes, representing a street value in the United States of close to \$2 million. Newspaper reports placed the size of the cache at twice that. He said it was too soon to ascertain exactly how much would be recovered but that some of the Nigerians apparently had ingested as many as 100 capsules. The drugs allegedly were for sale in Egypt or transhipment to Europe or the United States. "We are still trying to flush out the drugs," said Sami Sultan, director of Heliopolis Hospital near the airport. "We are using laxatives. There's no need for surgery."

## Afghan fundamentalists threaten Western aid groups and women

By Kathy Gannon  
Associated Press

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (AP) — Hidden behind a voluminous shawl, a young Afghan woman glanced around nervously before hurrying into a walled compound lost in a maze of dusty alleyways that snake through Peshawar.

She calls herself Farida because she's afraid to use her real name and because she's on a long hit-list compiled by self-declared Muslim fundamentalist protectors of Islamic purity.

"For 10 years I've been with these people. They are not like humans," Farida said of the radicals. "Sometimes they call me and say 'we want to kill you.'"

Muslim fundamentalists who once aimed their fury at the Soviet Union now are targeting Western humanitarian aid groups and threatening "revolutionary action" against Afghan women who work in their programmes.

These tribunals have adopted a variety of names — the Council of Islamic Jihad (holy war), Reformist Movement of Muslim Youth and Mujahed Brothers. But their membership is a mystery.

Leaders of the guerrillas trying to overthrow Afghanistan's Communist-style government disavow any knowledge of them. Western diplomats can't identify them.

But they have made their presence known through letters warning Afghan women to disassociate themselves from these organisations.

More than 3 million Afghan war refugees live in camps around this frontier town at the foot of the Khyber Pass, the historical thoroughfare for invading hordes en route to the Indian subcontinent.

Targets were a sewing centre for Afghan widows and a girls' elementary school at the sprawling Nasir Bagh, considered the showcase among the 250 refugee camps in the northwest frontier province. The mob was urged on by Muslim clerics denouncing Western influence from loudspeakers surrounding the mob.

Almost 12 years and billions of dollars later, the humanitarian aid groups are being battered by the same Islamic fervour once hurled at the Soviet Union, which withdrew its soldiers last year.

Letters signed by the groups and written either by hand or on a word processor began circulating last week in the dried-mud refugee camps.

Deep divisions and political rivalries among the seven resistance parties have triggered a lot of calm.

"No one wants to get hysterical," said Ted Albers, a spokesman for Abar, an umbrella group embracing 51 different aid groups. "Most refugees have nothing to do with this whole business."

Women, particularly teen-age

girls, in the Afghan capital of Kabul say they fear they would be forced back into purdah, the tent-like veil used by Muslims to hide from strangers, if hardliners like Hekmatyar or Abdul Sayyaf came to power.

Sayyaf, an orthodox Muslim and prime minister of the self-proclaimed government-in-exile, refused to talk to female journalists and forces Western women in his presence to put on billowing tent-like veils.

Pakistan's commissioner for Afghan refugees, Gulzar Khan, refused to say what steps the government was taking to protect the aid groups or their women's programmes.

But he acknowledged, "you can't wish it away. The problems are there."

And Afghan women are afraid.

Farida, who runs an elementary school, blamed Hekmatyar's radical followers. She has been threatened repeatedly by fundamentalists. A bomb was found outside the school in 1984 but was defused.

Hekmatyar routinely denies the allegations of responsibility, often levelled by Afghans from moderate parties.

A five-minute drive to her school took almost half an hour because she feared a foreign journalist would be seen coming to her school.

"I'm afraid but I take care of myself and I want to give courage to the girls," she said.

Farida sneaks into her school in the morning in one outfit and skulks away at night in another. For two months, she couldn't go to her home because Afghan men blocked her way.

The 31-year-old teacher opened her school in 1980 with 27 students. She now has 575 girls and 363 boys, but the two are taught separately.

"My heart wants to help these children," she said. "This is the chance for Afghan children."

Farida fears a radical Islamic government in her war-torn country.

"The future for women in Afghanistan is very dark, the difficulties are many," she said. "The leaders all say 'I am a good Muslim' and the others say 'No, I'm a good Muslim.'"

"Everyone thinks they are a better Muslim than the other," she said.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Kora  
Programme review  
15:45 ..... Clean-up programmes  
15:48 ..... News summary in Arabic  
15:49 ..... Local programme  
15:50 ..... Agricultural programme  
15:51 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic series  
21:30 ..... Programme review  
21:40 ..... Local programme  
22:00 ..... News summary in Arabic

### PROGRAMME TWO

15:20 ..... Tel Pac Tel Fils  
15:40 ..... L'appart  
15:45 ..... News in French  
15:48 ..... Aujourd'hui dans le Moyen-Orient  
15:49 ..... News in Hebrew  
15:50 ..... News in Arabic  
15:51 ..... Charles in Charge  
15:52 ..... A Horseman Riding By  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:20 ..... In the Heat of the Night

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Swillich Tel. 810760.  
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785, 685326.  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.  
De la Salle Church Tel. 651757  
Assumption Church Tel. 622366  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 622541.  
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543.  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772621.  
St. Ephrem Church Tel. 771751.  
Assumption Church Tel. 623025  
685326.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 81295.  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654933.

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
Gradual drop in temperatures will occur and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

### JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

**MIN./MAX. TEMP.**  
Amman ..... 17 / 27  
Aqaba ..... 23 / 37  
Desert ..... 20 / 51  
Jordan Valley ..... 22 / 34

**ZARQA:**  
Dr. Nash'at Amari ..... (—)  
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Civil Defence Immediate Rescue ..... 630341  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 199  
Rescue Police ..... 192, 621111, 637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 891228  
Blood Bank ..... 771221  
Highways Police ..... 771002  
Traffic Police ..... 896390  
Public Security Department ..... 63021  
Hotel Complaints ..... 605900  
Price Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage Complaints ..... 897467  
Amman Electricity Supply Complaints ..... 771103  
Dr. Tawfiq Oba'a ..... 623025  
Dr. Kayed Halayeb ..... 651612  
Firdose pharmacy ..... 770536  
Al Asmaa pharmacy ..... 623672  
Nairoukh pharmacy ..... 623673  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yasoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 637660

**IRBD:**  
Dr. Anwar Obaidat ..... (—)  
Al Sharqia pharmacy ..... 985238

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**  
NIGHT DUTY

**AMMAN:**  
Dr. Suhaib Tamous ..... 889693  
Dr. Jamil Tarif ..... 794710  
Dr. Tawfiq Oba'a ..... 623025  
Dr. Kayed Halayeb ..... 651612  
Firdose pharmacy ..... 770536  
Al Asmaa pharmacy ..... 623672  
Nairoukh pharmacy ..... 623673  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yasoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 637660

**OVERSEAS CALLS**  
Overseas Calls ..... 010230

**CIVIL DEFENCE**  
Repairs ..... 623101  
Abdali Telephone Repairs ..... 661101  
Jordan Television ..... 773111  
Radio Jordan ..... 77411

## Jordan prepared for passing Turkish pilgrims

AMMAN (I.T.) — A Jordanian-Turkish agreement on land travel by Turkish pilgrims to Saudi Arabia signed last year will be fully implemented by the Jordanian government, according to Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Al-Faqi.

"Nearly 130,000 Turkish Muslims will perform this year's pilgrimage, and in Mecca and Medina will be making the trip by land through Jordanian territory," said the minister, at a meeting held in his office to revise plans for accommodating the Turkish pilgrims.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs will cooperate with all concerned parties in providing services to the pilgrims.

from Turkey and other Arab countries who might be passing through Jordanian territory," Faqiq said.

The Ministry of Awqaf has already prepared leaflets in Arabic and Turkish to be distributed to the pilgrims to orient them on Jordan and the tombs of the Prophet Mohammad's companions buried in the Kingdom as well as the archaeological and tourist areas," Faqiq added.

The ministry has set up a pilgrims camp near the border town of Ramtha, equipped with all basic services, and has set up a similar camp near South Shamel in the Jordan Valley for the benefit of the Palestinian pilgrims.

At the meeting Monday mat-

ters related to services for the pilgrims at Ramtha and along the route to Saudi Arabia were reviewed.

Usually pilgrims pass through Mafrag and Maan before heading towards the border with Saudi Arabia.

Apart from water, electricity and telephone services, the pilgrims are provided with medical facilities and are accompanied by civil defence and police units.

Hospitals in Jordan are also prepared to offer services to the pilgrims whenever they are needed, according to ministry sources.

Pilgrims from Jordan and other Arab and Islamic countries begin their trip to the holy places in the coming month.

## Muta University to hold evening classes

KARAK (Petra) — Muta University will start holding evening classes starting with the next academic year, the university President Awad Khleifat said Monday in a meeting with representatives of official and public institutions in Karak government.

Khleifat said the evening classes would include the university's faculties and departments of Arabic language, English language, antiquities, Sharia, management, law, and Islamic studies.

"Evening classes give the opportunity to employees and workers to study since they cannot register for morning classes," Khleifat said.

He added that the university would start a higher studies programme that qualifies students to get their masters degree from the university in educational psychology, curricula and methods of teaching.

Khleifat said that two committees were formed to prepare for beginning a higher studies programme in civil engineering within the next academic year and to study the prospect of opening a mining department to meet the region's needs and study the mineral resources existing in the country.

He added that a study was being prepared to check the region's need for a faculty of agriculture.

Khleifat reviewed at the meet-



Awad Khleifat

ing the university's financial situation and the hardships it was passing through in completing construction works at it; he said that the plans for the projects in the university were reviewed and priority would be given to the most important of them in accordance with the available financial capabilities. Khleifat said the university had received a loan to cover some of its financial commitments.

Khleifat said that four academic faculties were established in the university recently in addition to two deanships, one for scientific research and the other for student affairs. "New faculties were opened at the university recently to serve industrial purposes in the region," he said.

## Pharmacists committed to promote local products

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Pharmaceutical Industries Academic Society (JPIAS) will Tuesday open a three-day symposium in Amman to discuss the development of the pharmaceutical industry, registration of medicine and other related topics designed to promote the industry in Jordan.

A total of 11 working papers dealing with medicine production, the study of herbs, the manufacture of plastic containers for medicine and research in pharmaceuticals in the United States will be discussed among other topics, according to the society's President Eid Abu Dabous.

He said lecturers from the Arab World and the United States would be addressing the meetings to be attended by Arab scientists working and living in the United States.

The delegates will be touring Jordanian pharmaceutical plants and will exchange expertise and ideas with the Jordanian manufacturers.

"The society aims to promote the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan through contacts and exchanges with foreign firms, through seminars, conferences and training courses," Abu Dabous said.

According to Faisal Abdul Dayem from the Al Hikmah Pharmaceutical Company, the Arab pharmaceutical industries suffer because they compete against one another producing similar types of medicine.

Jordan, he said, should concentrate on producing new types of medicine requiring high technology and larger investments and produce medicine in high demand in the Arab World, like those used to treat diabetes and cancer.

For this industry to succeed, local pharmaceutical firms require vast investments and easy access to primary materials, he said. Abdul Dayem said once the local firms produce medicine bill will be drastically reduced.

## Zarqa citizens to benefit from improved services

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Abdul Karim Al Daghmi Monday affirmed the readiness of all the ministry's financial, administrative and technical cadres to present every possible support to Zarqa Municipal Council.

The minister said during a meeting with Zarqa newly elected Mayor Yasser Al Omari and members of the municipal council that citizens in the city, which is the second largest in the Kingdom, were eager to see their council transfer the city to an advanced stage in providing and modernising services.

"As a start, the new council can depend on a report which was

prepared by a specialised committee on the municipality and its achievements during the past years, since it reveals shortcomings that need to be treated," the minister said.

Omari said the council would follow a just policy in distributing services to all the outskirts of the city.

He said that a new plan and a programme for the current year would be prepared by the council to fit the municipality's new budget.

The meeting was attended by Zarqa Deputy Governor Salameh Al Ghweiri who presented some notes on the city's needs and the services that should be given

to the services.

## Jordan is confident

(Continued from page 1)

to draw the Arab's attention to the danger of leaving the Kingdom without proper Arab support.

"During the war we learned that once an advanced frontline post fell to the enemy it did not only take a long time to regain it but it also cost many more in soldiers' lives to do so," he said.

"Jordan and Palestine are our advanced frontline posts," he explained, referring to the urgent need to support the intifada and ensure the continuity of the anti-occupation revolt and the steadfastness of Jordan.

He declared, in a somewhat dramatic way, that Iraq, despite its economic difficulties, is ready to put all its capabilities to help Jordan and the Palestinians.

To make his point, President Hussein related a story from the Iraqi tribal folklore. According to the story, when a tribe was in trouble and needed to collect money from all of its members, the man collecting donations skipped a poor member leaving him insulted and outraged. "I know that you do not mean to insult me and you are being considerate... but I insist to contribute my share. This pot is all I have. I use it to cook, but I insist on giving it," President Hussein quoted the poor man as saying.

"Here in Iraq, despite our difficulties, we are ready to give our last pot to support Jordan and Palestine," President Hussein pledged.

President Hussein's comments reflected a very close coordination among Jordan, the PLO and Iraq at the summit.

According to well-informed sources, King Hussein held a lengthy closed meeting with Arafat Sunday night.

There were no information available on the talks but Palestinian officials stressed the growing cooperation and PLO's support for the Jordanian position. "We (Jordan and the PLO) are a united front," said a senior PLO official. "We understand very well that the very entity of Jordan is threatened and the PLO will never allow the undermining of Jordan as a state," PLO Executive Committee member Abdallah Horani told the Jordan Times.

Later the visitor was briefed on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces and the training programmes for the various divisions.

Earlier Monday the Canadian guest visited the martyrs monument in Amman and inspected the various items that relate the story of the Great Arab Revolt and the development of the Armed Forces.

The bus was badly damaged and the person who planted the bomb evaded capture, he said.

Israeli police described the device as a pipe-bomb and said it was concealed in a drinks stand in the market.

A prominent Palestinian spokesman said he was not sure Arabs were behind the bombing but called it a product of rising extremism.

## Economy depends on restructuring

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's economic future hinges in the short and medium terms on the success of the economic restructuring programme reached with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the extent to which the country can adapt to the burdens imposed on it in the course of implementing the programme, Central Bank of Jordan (CBI) Governor Mohammad Said Nabulsi said in a lecture.

"The programme entails setting the Kingdom's foreign debts and this consumes all the annual national exports," Nabulsi said in his lecture delivered at the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan.

Nabulsi expressed the view that the development process in Jordan is a difficult process as long as the country is involved in paying back

its dues, and therefore it is unfair for the present generation alone to be burdened with settling the Kingdom's debts.

Should Jordan carry out the programme successfully, the country will no doubt enjoy monetary and financial stability and the door will then be open for further investments and further exports," Nabulsi said:

"The programme entails setting the Kingdom's foreign debts and this consumes all the annual national exports," Nabulsi said in his lecture delivered at the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan.

Nabulsi called on planners and policy makers in Jordan to revise the country's economic planning strategy for the future in order to overcome looming challenges. "There should be an economic balance between the private and public sectors, and there should be a revolution in education with the purpose of creating specialized types of training to suit the labour markets of the oil rich countries," Nabulsi explained.

He said that closer cooperation between Jordan and the Gulf and oil rich states should emerge and more skilled workers should be exported to these countries to earn the country hard currency.

Nabulsi made a general review of the national economy since 1952 and pointed out the challenges facing the country.

He said that the formation of economic blocs in the Arab World and abroad, the continuing Arab-Israel conflict and the fluctuation of oil prices were behind the challenges Jordan was facing.

Nabulsi expressed the view that the exchange rate of the Jordanian dinar would not be facing sharp fluctuations in the coming two years, should the general prevailing circumstances remain unchanged.

## Unions urge summit to define strategy

By Odeh Odeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Professional Unions in Jordan Monday sent a message to the Arab heads of state holding an extraordinary meeting in Baghdad demanding that they define the enemies and friends of the Arab Nation and decide on a specific pan-Arab political strategy to deal with nations of the world in accordance with their own stand vis-a-vis Arab issues.

The message outlined the difficult circumstances the Arab leaders to transcend all side-differences and rise to the level of the challenges posed to the Arab Nation.

leaders to revive the eastern front and to create a pan-Arab fund for the benefit of the eastern front and to provide assistance to the Palestinian people.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Sunday announced that it sent a report to the extraordinary summit in Baghdad providing statistics about material losses incurred in the course of the ongoing intifada.

The report said that the Israeli authorities had demolished homes at the rate of two per day over the past three years rendering 23,000 citizens homeless after demolishing or sealing their homes.

He also said that the Israeli authorities had closed Palestinian universities depriving thousands of students of education.

## Police nab cables thieves

AMMAN (Petra) — Police have arrested a group of people who had stolen telephone cables worth more than JD 6,000 and caused damage and disruption of telephone services in the Mafrag governorate.

The cables were stolen from several locations within the Mafrag region, disrupting telephone services to several towns and villages, police said.

The group stole a total of 68,540 metres of cables worth JD 6,525 and which cost JD 10,250 to install and operate, police said.

The gang apparently wanted to sell the cables for cheaper price, according to police.

Police did not disclose the number of those involved in the theft but said its members had been apprehended and were awaiting trial.

According to a report in Sawt Al Shaab daily, the sheep were

## Ministry puts fresh meat in the market

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply announced Monday that it would start distributing fresh meat to various meat centres as of Tuesday, these, in turn, would be sold to the public for JD 1.800 a kilogramme.

The paper said the importer had to give in following a court order which ruled that the sheep should be turned over to the ministry. The report quoted officials at the Ministry of Supply as saying that nothing would be paid to the importer until he had supplied the whole consignment as agreed in the contract.

"The importer had originally pledged to supply 3,200 tonnes of fresh meat, but only 750 tonnes had been delivered so far," the report added.

The ministry had difficulties ensuring supplies of fresh meat from Eastern Europe and had to import additional amounts of frozen meat, fish and poultry to make up for the shortage of meat in Jordan.

## Children competition announced

AMMAN (Petra) — The Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) Monday announced conditions for writers taking part in a competition for children's literature Award for children's literature 1990.

Each writer can contribute one type of literary work in the form of short stories, novels, poems, songs, play scripts, scientific fiction or folk literature, according to the announcement.

It said that writers taking part in the competition can present their works no later than the end of August 1990 and that the results

will be announced in October.

The award was created to encourage local writers to produce literary and cultural work for the benefit of children at all levels, the announcement said.

I said that each winner, in any of the above mentioned fields, would be presented with a certificate of merit and a sum of JD 1,000.

According to the announcement, each of the contributions should be original, and should have never been published before. It should be of a kind that would contribute towards improving child education in Jordan.

The announcement said the NHF would undertake the process of publishing the works of the winning writers.

## Princess reviews scout activity

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian scouts movement held its annual meeting Monday under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma at Al Hussein Youth City. The meeting reviewed the financial and administrative reports for the movement in the year 1989 and the activities organised by it. The meeting also reviewed the role of the committees formed to follow up the activities of the movement.

Canadian defence official visits Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The commander of the Canadian Defence College visited the army headquarters in Amman Monday and reviewed the military situation in the Middle East with Army Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb and his senior assistants.

Later the visitor was briefed on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces and the training programmes for the various divisions.

## Pipe-bomb

(Continued from page 1)

"The high-explosive timed-device was planted by one of our fighters in one of the public buses in Jerusalem. The bomb exploded on time when the bus was passing through a food market," Nashash said.

The bus was badly damaged and the person who planted the bomb evaded capture, he said.

Israeli police described the device as a pipe-bomb and said it was concealed in a drinks stand in the market.

A prominent Palestinian spokesman said he was not sure Arabs were behind the bombing but called it a product of rising extremism.

Earlier Monday the Canadian guest visited the martyrs monument in Amman and inspected the various items that relate the story of the Great Arab Revolt and the development of the Armed Forces.

The commander, accompanied by a group of teachers and students under his command, arrived in Amman Sunday evening on a several-day visit to Jordan.

They are expected to tour military positions and several archaeological and tourist sites in the Kingdom.

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## It's now or never

THERE cannot be any mistaking of the loud and clear message of His Majesty King Hussein's speech to the emergency Arab summit in Baghdad Monday: Jordan can no longer shoulder the burden of defending the Arab western flank in the Middle East without material support from the rest of the Arab World. The Kingdom's present economic crisis is a direct result of its endeavours to dutifully perform its role as a defensive shield, particularly that it shares the longest confrontation line with Israel. Its natural resources are not sufficient enough to meet its own requirements, let alone enabling it to continue to maintain a strong vigil. Whether the rest of the Arab World likes it or not, it is the stark reality that faces the Arab leaders gathered in Baghdad, the same Iraqi capital where extensive Arab financial aid was promised to Jordan almost to the date 12 years back, a story of broken promises. There cannot be any repetition of pledges and broken pledges. We in Jordan have grown wiser than that; or at least the situation has made us wiser. Arab leaders who rattle their sabres from the safety of their capitals at Israel and other hostile forces should realise and accept that they cannot take things for granted any longer, least of all Jordan, straining under an enormous economic burden, continuing to bend its back to maintain an impregnable wall against Israeli designs. The major purpose of the Kingdom maintaining an army at a cost much beyond its means has always been to send a message to Israel that the Zionist entity and the forces behind it will have to pay a heavy price if they sought to push their expansionist plans into Jordan and beyond it into the Arab World. Those who advocate reducing the Kingdom's defence expenditure would be better advised to have a closer look at the situation that prevails in the Middle East today, further imperilled by unmistakable signs of Israel turning its back to political solutions and moving towards military options. There is little doubt that any Israeli onslaught will not be limited to the territory of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan but will stretch far beyond; and this is the point that those advocates of dramatic cuts in Jordan's defence budget should take into serious consideration. Needless to say, keeping its armed forces strong and ready also entails a healthy economy — a task much beyond the present means and resources of Jordan. We hope that the Arab leaders meeting in Baghdad would look at the situation carefully and weigh the pros and cons of Jordan's call for support before passing any judgement.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

All Jordanian dailies on Monday discussed the extraordinary Arab summit in Baghdad, underlining the main topics that should be tackled by the Arab heads of state.

Al Ra'i daily said that Arab masses are looking to the Arab leaders to take meaningful action that can help their countries deal with such questions as the Jewish immigration into Palestine and challenges and threats posed to Iraq and other Arab countries. The paper said that the Arab masses do not want this summit to express concern over the present situation nor to issue new slogans for the masses; but rather meaningful action that would bear real fruit. In the face of the numerous challenges and in the light of the current threats to the Arab Nation, Arab leaders ought to take a firm stand with regard to the Israeli ambitious and expansionist designs, the paper said. No one expects the Arab leaders now to issue calls, demands or condemnations but what is really needed is action at the pan-Arab level, said the paper. The Arab leaders should decide whether they want to abandon attempts to make Jordan a strong fortress in the face of the looming dangers or whether they want to provide this Kingdom with assistance that would help protect the Arab depth, the paper added. It said the Arab masses expect meaningful action, otherwise the other alternative will be further frustration, confusion and desperation.

The summit in Baghdad coincides with the 23rd anniversary of the occupation of the city of Jerusalem in the 1967 war when the Arab World was weak, divided and disarray, says Mahmoud Rimawi in his column Monday. Unfortunately the occupation of Jerusalem and the rest of the Arab land, the influx of Jews into Palestine and the threats to Iraq and Jordan have so far failed to prompt the Arabs to take a joint stand and adopt pan-Arab action, the writer notes. The Arabs have failed to rally the world community behind them and indeed this failure has encouraged the United States and Israel to disregard all actions taken by the Arabs and all resolutions issued by their summits, the writer adds. He says that the extraordinary summit in Baghdad has received warnings from Israel and the United States, a clear sign of total disregard to the Arab World. Therefore, the Arab leaders have no alternative but to mobilise their potentials and unify their ranks in the face of the common threat and in response to Israel's defiance, the writer says. The Arab masses are looking to the summit in Baghdad, adds Rimawi, and they all are expecting to see their leaders seriously taking steps in the right direction.

In the few days that preceded the summit in Baghdad a committee making preparations for the conference discovered big gaps in inter-Arab relations which the Arab League considered as major stumbling blocks impeding pan-Arab action, said Sawi Al Shabab Arabic daily Monday. It said that it is painful to see the Arabs lacking unity and failing to agree on the minimum level of joint action on the eve of the extraordinary summit called to deal with common challenges posed to the Arab Nation. What is needed now is serious efforts taken by the Arab heads of state and meaningful action that can rise to the level of the challenges posed to the Arabs, said the paper. What is expected by the Arab masses now, said the paper, is to introduce drastic changes in the present situation in the Arab region.

## The View from Fourth Circle

By Rami G. Khouri

# A message from the streets of Jordan, to Mickey Mouse and Baghdad

THE EVENTS of the last three weeks in Jordan, despite the spurs of violence and the use of force by demonstrators and security forces, should be seen as an important step in the country's gradual transformation into a more rational and normal society — a society in which the passion and political sentiment which form the heart and soul of every human being have an opportunity to be expressed and channeled into political action.

I choose the terms "rational and normal" with great care, because the phase of national development which Jordan experienced during the past several decades was characterised by neither of these two attributes. The overriding focus on material development and "security" above all else produced neither, in any lasting and substantial sense. The material and economic growth of the country inevitably led to the economic collapse of 1988/89, in which it became clear that geneflecting at the altar of Gross National Product was worshipping a false and retributive God. Deprived of opportunities to express their sentiment, let alone their passion, people proved that at the end they were not interested only in buying a second car, or a bigger house, or imported chocolate bars subsidised by overvalued dinars. Dignity came before dinars — or at least on an equal level with it.

The stress on security which has dominated our political culture for so long has also proven to be slightly exaggerated in the sense that the source of genuine security was perhaps misunderstood. The demonstrations of April 1990 were relatively mild, in retrospect, especially compared to analogous events in other countries, such as Algeria or Egypt. But they were important proof that people would not forever remain docile and sheep-like, clapping on cue and cheering on command, and geneflecting at the equally false altar of the deities of security and stability, while the underpinnings of their daily life and the future of their children — the value of their currency, the quality of their education, the efficacy of their civil service, the availability of drinking water — were slowly deteriorating before their eyes.

Jordan in the 1970s and 1980s proved the maxim that man does not live by bread alone — that material development, economic and social progress, and domestic stabil-

ity and security could not exist on their own in a contextual vacuum, but rather had to be held together by the glue of personal freedoms and the right of political association, expression and participation. The idea was not to accumulate private wealth and build a fancy house protected by electronic alarm systems, but rather to build a country and a nation protected by the identity and the commitment of its people.

The message from the streets of Jordan this month has been a powerful one. It is a message directed at Israel, at the United States, and, perhaps most importantly, at the Arab leaders meeting at the Arab summit in Baghdad.

The rage in the hearts of the Arab people will not remain eternally curtailed under a false prioritisation which puts the profits from manufacturing tennis shoes, ice cream, and helium-filled Mickey Mouse balloons above the dignity that is the birthright of every human being.

We are in the process of moving down that road, but it is a journey that brings us face to face with new experiences, and new territory which many people may not have travelled. The terrain is often unfamiliar. It can be violent and ugly at times, and confrontational at others; but this is a relatively unavoidable sidelight to the otherwise satisfying journey towards pluralism, political participation, a system of accountability of public officials, and democratic principles of public life.

Therefore, the events of the last three weeks should be seen in their proper perspective.

They should not be exaggerated or taken out of context by those who — secretly, furiously, in the privacy of their dark basements and in the confusion of their human aberrations — still kneel down and pray to false Gods, clutching talismans of gold.

The recent march to the Jordan River bridge by anywhere between 25,000 and 75,000 people (gee whiz, even the numbers are open to debate now — how exciting!) and last week's demonstrations and several incidents of random destruction and clashes between police and demonstrators brought fear to the heart of many people. Some people started seeing visions of mass civil disorder, street clashes, and long-term strife. I think that kind of fear was largely unfounded, and we need now to sit back quietly and assess what happened and what it means.

What happened, I would suggest, is that people throughout society were trying on their new clothes, exploring their new freedoms. Demonstrators from refugee camps, universities, professional associations and other quarters wanted to express the rage they felt at the killings of over 20 Palestinians by Israeli troops and civilians — while the rest of the Arab World watched meekly and, apparently, helplessly. The participants in the Jordan River march wanted to express their anger — at Israel, the United States and the Arab order's political leadership — about the stalemate with Israel and the humiliation of the Arab World and its people.

It was not possible to demonstrate in Jordan in recent decades. It is possible to demonstrate today, and the poli-

tical power structure of the country should be given credit for not panicking in the face of some scattered and random violence. Equally important, we should give much credit to the more factual reporting by Jordan Television and Radio, two state-owned media which used to be High Priests of the Cult of Worshiping False Gods.

As people could get credible news from their own media, they relied less on the international or other regional media. They tuned into Israeli news more out of casual interest than out of a frustrated need to know what was happening down the street from their home. When they tuned into Jordanian media, they got the news, and an added dose of self-respect as well. It all felt very good, partly for the novelty of it all, partly for the right of it all.

On the streets, the demonstrators were learning the legitimate limits of political expression, and the security forces were learning the limits of the efficacy of force. It was an important and useful learning experience, and an essentially positive one after the dust had cleared.

The security forces used force when they saw demonstrators overstepping that critical line — the line between the individual's right to express political sentiment through street marches and rallies, and the right of all members of society not to have their shops, homes, businesses and public facilities burned or attacked. The obvious question that has to be answered — and presumably the concerned security services are working on this — is: was the violence instigated by parties inside or outside the country who wish to see Jordan

deteriorate into civil strife? Or, was the violence simply the unfortunate result of youthful exuberance aggravated by mob psychology — the same sort of thing that happens, say, during football games, New Year's Eve celebrations and tax protests in what are considered to be "decorous" and advanced societies such as — oh, here's a good civilised one — Great Britain?

It was obvious from the dominant political sentiment of the realm — you couldn't buy a falafel sandwich last week, let alone watch television or strike up a discussion with your neighbour without a lecture or an exhortation about the importance of national unity — that those who sought to perpetuate domestic strife were a very, very small group of people. Of course, as one would have expected, the commitment to national unity prevailed — because the vast majority of Jordanians and Palestinian refugees here know that it is right and believe in it deeply. It is not a slogan memorised from parchment coming out of roses or clouds on our television screen. National unity is a deeply felt political reality, which will express itself when the opportunity for free political expression is there, which it is today. That is why the violence died down quickly, and did not spread into anything larger than scattered outbursts of deep rage.

It is therefore appropriate for His Majesty King Hussein and others to note that the "national awareness and vigilance" of all Jordanians will triumph over the divisive and confrontational tactics of a minority which would wish ill to this country. But national awareness can only rise to the

challenge in a context of personal dignity, freedom of opportunity, and national political pluralism. This is precisely what started to happen during May 1990 — exactly one year after the events of April 1989 sent out the message that something was very wrong in the realm. The lesson of 1990 is that genuine security and stability stem from the ability of the people to exercise the abilities and opportunities which in turn allow people to manifest their commitment to their national identity. This is the difference between a country and a country club.

So, what does it all mean in the end, and in hindsight? It means that there is a price to be paid for democratisation and pluralism, and national normalcy — a price that manifested itself this month in some violence and street clashes, but a relatively modest price when compared to other national dilemmas. Furthermore, that price is not a reflection of particularly Jordanian of Arab attributes, but rather a reflection of the human condition itself. Crowds will get out of hand sometimes. Police will have to control them. Young people, especially refugees who watch their kin get slaughtered by Israelis, will get carried away by their emotions. The sustained, cumulative humiliation of nearly 200 million Arabs demands a response. In a context of democratic pluralism and freedom of expression, that response can be attempted.

There is passion in life. If that passion is not expressed — if we kneel only at the altars of money and stultifying, exaggerated concepts of security and stability — we end up with countries that are mere shells of what they should be, and individuals who are ghosts of what they might have been. We end up with people whose top priority is to obtain an immigrant visa at any price.

The message from the streets of Jordan this month has been a powerful one. It is a message directed at Israel, at the United States, and, perhaps most importantly, at the Arab leaders meeting at the Arab summit in Baghdad. The rage in the hearts of the Arab people will not remain eternally curtailed under a false prioritisation which puts the profits from manufacturing tennis shoes, ice cream, and helium-filled Mickey Mouse balloons above the dignity that is the birthright of every human being.

## LETTER

### Allow me

To the Editor:

MANY have been calling to ask if they may defend my article on Randa Berouti in an open letter to the Jordan Times. I feel that I am the only one who can explain.

To start with, my article was misquoted since Berouti took part of a sentence rather than the whole. I do not blame her for misunderstanding since I fail to understand how a sentence I put plainly suddenly acquires inverted commas. My text was based on a meeting I had at the artist's house where she did say that teachers can inhibit one's spontaneity (spontaneity was a word I put in as she hesitated and she agreed adding: "intuition"). After that I asked her whether she realises that experimenting on one's own should be based on an aesthetic study and good research. She agreed. On that I based my statement.

She realises that experimentation should be done on an aesthetic basis. She attempts to reach a healthy combination of both essentials, spontaneity and aesthetic rendering.

This is not the way it was put in the newspaper, so neither Berouti nor I are to blame.

About elaborating on the vase; I ought to point out that many people saw something "wrong" with it, and in good faith I tried to point out how well the artist handled the construction. Talking of creating a problem... the word "technical problem" is used by every English-speaking art teacher. It is not that a thing is wrong, but that it poses a difficult situation in terms of harmony and balance. When Berouti puts a dark, structured base of a lampshade in an otherwise translucent painting, and puts it off-centre, every art teacher and critic around the world would agree with me, it is a "problem situation." How Berouti handled it was good. I see no problem there.

About the tiny picture that appears in the background of a painting, I apologise for stating it is a Matisse... It is the artist's own version of his style.

Before I end, I would like to say that I wish people would do things in good faith, whether it be criticism, editing, etc. We are all not infallible. But we ought to hold our jobs and actions primarily as a responsibility towards others.

Nelly Lama,  
Amman.

Editor's note: The Jordan Times regrets that an editorial error resulted in misunderstanding what Nelly Lama meant in her original review of Randa Berouti's art exhibition. The sentence in question was not a direct quote of Berouti but Lama's interpretation. The editor mistook it to be a direct quote.

## Mutt'n Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts



# King: Jordan needs help now, not tomorrow

*Our enemies do not differentiate between those with empty coffers... and those with surpluses'*

The following is a translation of the address made by His Majesty King Hussein at the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Baghdad, May 28, 1990.

His Excellency, our brother President Saddam Hussein, Your Majesties, Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies,

I PRAISE God who guided us in our search for his satisfaction, whose will has brought us together here in Baghdad, the city of Arabdom and Islam.

Baghdad, the city of peace, commands awe and inspires hope in everyone's heart. Our brothers, the Iraqis, are greeting us with their customary hospitality and warm embrace. Through their sacrifices and generosity they have proven, yet again, that our nation is vital, vigorous and indomitable. Their achievements are a testimony to the fact that our homeland will remain forever impregnable to intruders.

The attention of the Arab World is riveted on Baghdad. Indeed, our whole glorious Arab Nation which has been blessed by God with the Arab Prophet and Koran, and which has contributed so much to humanity, is watching us. I have come from Amman bringing with me the felicitations of your own Arab people in Jordan, and their hopes and prayers that this summit will live up to the expectations and deal with the challenges and dangers threatening us both as a nation and as an entity. Jordanians hope that the decisions which will emerge will be commensurate with the potentialities of the Arab Nation and responsive to its desire to build a safe and stable homeland; a homeland immune from external threats, intervention and intrigues against its unity and advancement.

At the outset I want, on behalf of my family, my people and myself, to salute the establishment of the Yemeni Republic. I express our utmost joy for this great event. Indeed, an outstanding achievement which emanated from the land of our forefathers. We are confident that it is the beginning of a blessed process that will, God willing, culminate in the total unity of the Arab Nation; a unity which will be a source of power and glory to Arabs everywhere.

We should congratulate wholeheartedly those who have translated the dream into reality. I pray to God to preserve Yemen and reward its leaders for this significant accomplishment.

Brother President Saddam, Brethren,

More than a quarter of a century has passed since the establishment of the institution of the Arab summits. I am sure that you agree with me that the present summit is the most critical and important so far. Not only the fate of the institution itself, but the future path of our nation will be determined in light of the discussions that will take place during the conference and the results which will emerge. If ear-

lier summits were held to deal with potential dangers facing our homeland, this one is convened to deal either with on-going menaces or imminent ones. Needless to say, that our collective future depends on the way these dangers are tackled. That is why we have all agreed to designate our current summit: The summit of pan-Arab security.

Concomitantly, we are confronting all the dangers of Jewish immigration to the Arab occupied territories, the malicious and unwarranted campaign which is currently being waged against Iraq, and the sinister designs being hatched against Jordan all as episodes of one series. What we do here is confront a pernicious plot directed against our nation and our homeland on more than one front and in several forms, though all aim at one end: To undermine our pan-Arab security and the overall Arab Order.

Brethren,

No discussion of the issue of Jewish immigration would be adequate if it failed to review the international factors which have made such immigration possible. Unless we pause to analyse carefully these factors, numerous catastrophic consequences — those resulting from Jewish immigration would constitute only a small fraction of them — will cast their shadow on the Arab World.

The on-going changes worldwide are creating new facts which have, in turn, produced novel relationships among and between nations.

The termination of the cold war between the East and the West and the fundamental changes within the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, are leading to a gradual integration of Eastern and Western Europe. Such structural change will necessarily result in foreign policy reorientations in many leading powers which would include, among other things, the disappearance of military competition and the resurgence instead of economic and technological competition between economically constituted regional blocs.

We welcome those developments that have led to the end of the cold war, thus substituting cooperation and peaceful competition for arms race and confrontation; a development which augurs well for the ecological system and the safety of the globe. But these positive implications should not be a source of total satisfaction for us, as we ought to remember our legitimate interests.

Our Arab Nation was able to adapt in the past to East-West rivalry where allies, friends and enemies could, ostensibly, be identified at the political, economic or military levels. At present we are facing a totally novel situation which necessitates that we all stand together and rely on ourselves within the framework of a unified bloc in order to

maintain our existence, ensure our future, and preserve our vital role in the world. Otherwise, we risk having our security and sovereignty, as well as our right for progress, peace and justice sacrificed as a price for balancing the interests and mutual benefits of others.

Notwithstanding fervent attempts to portray it as a human rights issue, Jewish immigration is essentially a grave political problem. The settling of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Arab territories will inevitably create a new demographic situation which will reflect the following facts:

First:

A true form of aggression against the human rights of Palestinian Arabs.

Second:

A direct onslaught against Palestine.

Third:

An impending threat against Jordan. In whose place will those immigrants settle? And where will the Palestinian people be pushed?

Fourth:

A calculated threat against the entire Arab World. Suffice it to point out Shami's statements regarding the need for "big Israel."

Fifth:

The acquiescence of the great powers in Israel's strategy designed to exclude the Middle East from the realisation of peace and stability, and these powers' disregard for our nation. We have no one to blame for this but ourselves. What is taking place, brethren, is an act of aggression against both Jordan and Palestine which is, at the same time, a manifestation of Israeli expansionism.

These are the implications of Jewish immigration and in this sense Israel has chosen Jordan to be the part through which it will penetrate in its premeditated onslaught against the Arab Nation.

It is crystal clear that Jordan alone with its limited human and material resources and with the longest front with Israel cannot withstand the Israeli threat.

We have supported all international efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive peace in our region in conformity with international legitimacy. We have always called, for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of the concerned parties including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We have repeatedly stated that we are not opposed to anybody's right to leave his own country whether it is the USSR or the East European states. But we certainly oppose both the settlement of such refugees in the occupied Arab territories and the method by which they have been induced to settle there.

Israel which has always maintained that it regards the presence of any non-Jordanian troops on Jordanian soil as a direct threat against it has unequivocally stated to us its aims. We, on our part, are honoured to continue bearing this responsibility. However, I am duty bound to declare before you that we have reached a point where we cannot continue shouldering this responsibility without your support to stabilise the situation. We need your support now, not tomorrow, nor in the near future. We have exhausted all our material resources, over and above the burden of our national debt, which we accumulated in seeking to meet the requirements of our defence and development.

Our pan-Arabist commitments should not constitute a burden nor a penalty to us. It should be

Both our nation and homeland

should emigrate? Or to plot to undermine an independent country, my own in this case?

Brethren,

Since my grandfather, the founder of the country, succeeded in extricating Jordan from the scope of the Balfour Declaration, the Zionist movement sought to keep it weak in order to expand at its expense whenever Israeli leaders saw fit. In 1948, we were able to preserve the West Bank with which we united, regarding it as a trust until the resolution of the Palestinian problem. We then lost it to the enemy in the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. And today we face yet another chapter more ominous in Israel's continuous expansionism symbolised by vehement efforts to vacate the Palestinian territory of its indigenous population, expelling them towards Jordan. The massacre which took place on May 20, 1990, against the defenceless Palestinians, is another ugly example of Israel's oppression of Palestinian people, which aims at achieving this objective.

This imminent danger is not confined to Palestine and its people. It goes beyond that to threaten Jordan's national security and that of the entire Arab World.

These are the implications of Jewish immigration and in this sense Israel has chosen Jordan to be the part through which it will penetrate in its premeditated onslaught against the Arab Nation.

It is crystal clear that Jordan alone with its limited human and material resources and with the longest front with Israel cannot withstand the Israeli threat.

Our hardships in Jordan are not as great as those of our brothers in occupied Palestine. We both suffer because of the stern financial and economic conditions in Jordan. I need not emphasise the grave implications for the intifada and for the whole Arab system if we in Jordan are not enabled to maintain both our position and stand. You all know the consequences if we are not able to foil the Israeli scheme to keep Jordan the Achilles' Heel of the Arab World. It is Jordan which Israel is trying to turn from being a stronghold into a crack in the Arab front.

All what we ask is that you provide Jordan with the means to remain strong in order to buttress its economic and social security and to enhance its military power on its soil in order to withstand any onslaught until Arab military aid has arrived. Abandoning Jordan is abandoning Palestine and the abandonment of Palestine is forfeiting pan-Arab security which is integral and indivisible. Any crack in one of its foundations will lead to its total collapse, God forbid.

In response to your solicitations, and their demand, we passed on to the Palestinians the entire responsibility for their own cause. Thereafter, they have performed what they were asked to do internationally. They did so with conviction and good faith. However, Israel discounted all those concessions and Arab peace appeal. I am sure the implications of this situation will not escape you, nor will the requirements of this confrontation.

Both our nation and homeland



are threatened by the same dangers and face the same challenges. They are coveted by the same enemies who do not distinguish between the rich and the poor amongst us. Our enemies do not differentiate between those with empty coffers and huge debts on the one hand, and those with enormous surpluses on the other. We are all sitting on a powderkeg, which will spare nobody if it is set off.

A great challenge is ahead of us. It must be dealt with effectively. Our region contains 65 per cent of the oil reserves in the world, and through the Gulf passes 40 per cent of oil shipments. Both energy and markets are the most salient aspects of international interaction presently and in the future. They also constitute the backbone of emerging international and regional coalitions.

Obviously these resources can be the means of self-reliance, self-sufficiency, and security, or they can invite danger to our very existence if they are not properly utilised. And at the same time we will reap huge dividends if we manage to employ them effectively. This will, automatically, place us among the vigorous powers within in the movement of history. We must not allow our great nation to be on the periphery. We only need to hold on to our common outlook predicated on the undisputed premise that our Arab homeland is one.

Brethren,

Iraq is an Arab country in the Middle East region whose importance is mounting with the increasing role of economic blocs in the international system as well as the expansion of markets.

Covetous powers view with hostility any move away from the state of weakness and underdevelopment by any Arab country. These powers regard modernisation and advancement of Arabs as imminent in their interests and schemes. Israel, which in the past was the bulwark of those interests and schemes, is aspiring now for a greater role in this regard as the cold war ends. Previously, Israel was able to render its services to the West only. In the new international environment it could cater to both the East and West which are coalescing into an evolving coalition known as the industrial north. Israelis will accrue more dividends both politically and materially because neither party will want to press it for compromise.

It is in this context that the unjust campaign against Iraq has been originated, since the successful implementation of Israel's dual role requires that the Arab World remain pusillanimous, inert and inert. Iraq has become aware that advancement in science and technology will enable it, like any other party, to safeguard its interests and protect its existence. The Arab's detractors view this as an unwelcome departure from the state of affairs which they would like to perpetuate in our region. They oppose any improvement in our status and regard it as dangerous to see us recover from our relapse. For retreat and despair would fan the fires of extremism and deepen uncertainty and impairment in

our midst. Such a state of affairs would be congenial to foreign domination and dependency. It is antithetical to sovereignty, sovereignty and self-reliance.

In a region where all hostile forces have contrived that Israel remain the dominant power capable of dominating and intimidating everyone else, Iraq's determination to build its capabilities towards self-reliance cannot be condoned by these forces. Hence, anti-Iraq propaganda has escalated as a prelude to more direct forms of aggression.

Happily, Iraq has reacted with its well-known commitment to peace and stability, backed by its ability to defend itself against threats.

However, if we really want to foil the plots of our enemies against Iraq, we must view their vicious and outrageous campaign as directed against the entire Arab Nation.

These threats against Iraq could undermine our entire Arab system and collective Arab security. They violate our right to acquire knowledge and advancement in science. They impinge upon our sovereign right to build a robust homeland capable of defending its own existence, ensuring its development, prosperity, and security.

Those who are mounting their unholy campaign against Iraq and raising objections against its technological and scientific advancement are asked to apply the same morality to Israel's nuclear arsenal, the only such arsenal in the Middle East. Those same people must show an equal moral stand against the Israeli occupation of Arab land which has continued, so far, for twenty-three consecutive years. They are demanded to demonstrate a morally consistent attitude towards the systematic acts of liquidation and oppression perpetrated daily by the Israeli authorities against Palestinians. Their morality must be directed where it is most needed, towards the repeated attacks on religious places and leaders, both Muslim and Christian alike, in Jerusalem, the city of peace and harmony and elsewhere in the occupied Arab territories. Last but not least, the moral principles of those attacking Iraq ought not to remain mute over the issue of human rights of Palestinian Arabs.

Hence, as I salute Iraq which is reaching out for peace with Iran, its Muslim neighbour, I hope that the Iranian leadership will reciprocate. The establishment of peace and neighbourly relations between Iraq and Iran should constitute an effective response to the sinister design being concocted against both countries and the Gulf region, as well as the Arab and Islamic nations. As we follow with hope and interest the Iraqi peace overtures to Iran, we know that parties opposed to peace in the Gulf, which are hostile to all of us, will double their efforts to circumvent this Iraqi attempt. These powers' interests are best served by tense and unstable Arab-Iranian relations. It is our joint responsibility to frustrate their evil plans and deprive them of this opportunity.

In conclusion, the reality is far more bitter than I have described to you. It is more painful than what can and ought to be experienced.

However, I am still confident that we will live up to the expectations of the millions of Arabs whose attention is focused on this summit. We will emerge from this summit having mustered our political will to confront, united, the challenges with our own capabilities whether existing or potential. Only this way can we safeguard our existence, build our future and ward off potential dangers awaiting our future generations.

I meant to put these facts before you and sound the alarm against dangers to our existence and future inherent in our present situation.

If I described clearly the dangers threatening my country, it is because I want to forestall, if possible, the day when it is too late to act.

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## Parliament considers plan after Gorbachev's appeal

MOSCOW (R) — The Kremlin was seeking parliamentary approval Monday of its plan to overhaul the moribund Soviet economy after President Mikhail Gorbachev appealed to consumers not to panic over proposed price increases.

Moscow City authorities, trying to ease the crush of buyers who besieged shops last week, were to begin enforcing new regulations, restricting purchase of most foodstuffs to customers with a local residence permit.

In his tense 49-minute television appearance, Gorbachev urged the public to consider carefully the leadership's plan to introduce market economic mechanisms and not to be stampeded into buying up stocks of flour, butter and other goods.

"I ask you not to panic," he said. "We need mutual trust more than ever. We should evaluate the problem calmly and we shall resolve it."

Gorbachev, who leaves for Canada and a superpower summit meeting in the United States Tuesday, stumbled repeatedly in his speech and has often close to hectoring in his approach. He said Soviet citizens had to abandon their fear of change and support the programme or run the risk of increasing tension in society.

"We must act immediately," he said. "Otherwise in the coming months or year the situation will become more tense, difficult.

or to speak frankly, dangerous."

But like Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov last week, Gorbachev made no mention of putting the package to a referendum, saying only that there would be consultation with working people to obtain a consensus.

In defending his plan to journalists last Friday a tired, strained Ryzhkov said he would resign if it failed to secure public approval.

He said his attempts to improve living standards were meeting resistance both from workers issuing ultimatums about strikes and deputies attacking him in parliament.

Radical members of parliament had called for a confidence vote on the plan, but it was not certain the speaker or president of parliament, Anatoly Lukyanov, would allow it.

Several members attacked the bill in earlier debate, suggesting it would cause undue hardship while failing to solve the country's vast economic difficulties.

Customers were obliged to show their local resident permits in an attempt to stem the chaos sparked Thursday when Ryzhkov announced reforms designed to launch a market-based economy, under which the price of basic foods will soar.

The Moscow ban, aimed mainly at the millions who come into the capital from outlying regions every day to work or shop, came as a nasty surprise to those struggling to get into food store num-

ber four near the Kiev railway station.

"Citizens, passport please. Only those with passport will be allowed in," said a harassed doorkeeper, scanning each document for small black stamp granting Moscow residency.

People without living permission clustered outside the door, some asking Muscovites for help. "Please get me some food," pleaded one man, waving a 10-ruble (\$16) note at those entering the store.

Most people outside food store number four said they had not bothered to watch the speech and those said it was boring and irrelevant.

"We've heard all this before. No one cares any more what he thinks. To do this to people is criminal, completely inhuman," said a doctor who had been turned away from the door.

"There was some concern the first day. But this is already the fourth day, and things have calmed down," said one woman who at first was refused entrance to the store on Taganskaya street.

"We told them we were on a trip and needed to get something to eat," said the woman, who was travelling with her husband and grandson. "Of course they let us in."

The woman, who declined to give her name or native city, said that Gorbachev's speech had a calming effect, "but he really had nothing concrete to offer."

## Only Saudi Arabia cut its oil output in May — MEES

NICOSIA (R) — Only Saudi Arabia has lowered its oil output in the first three weeks of May to comply with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) May 2 pact, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday.

"One widely-used set of tanker tracking data estimates OPEC crude production at 23.57 million barrels per day (bpd) for the first three weeks of May — down 400,000 bpd from the April estimate of 23.945 million bpd," MEES said.

In Geneva earlier this month OPEC members had agreed to cut a total of 1.445 million bpd oil output in the May-July period to around 22.055 million bpd from around 23.5 million in April to help oil market prices, which sagged due to excess output, to recover.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait had agreed to push production down to their respective quota levels of 5.38 million and 1.5 million, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) had pledged to cut back its output to 1.9 million bpd. The three were

the biggest quota violators in the 13-member group.

MEES said according to tanker tracking data, Saudi output fell 530,000 bpd to 5.335 million bpd including the neutral zone (shared by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia) in May 1-21 period from 5.865 million in April, but Kuwait's output including the neutral zone was not much changed at 1.9 million bpd.

Crude production of the UAE also has not changed at 2.04 million bpd, but Iran's output rose 200,000 bpd to 2.245 million bpd in May 1-21 from 3.03 million in April, MEES said.

It said Nigeria has trimmed only 65,000 bpd of its output to 1.745 million bpd in May 1-21 period from 1.81 million in April, despite its pledge in Geneva to cut production to 1.610 million.

Crude oil prices in the spot markets have declined in the past 10 days — after firming in the week following OPEC's Geneva accord — based on reports that crude output by the group's members were not reduced as expected.

But the Nicosia-based oil in-

dustry newsletter said the tanker tracking data was still far too provisional to pass any judgment on actual OPEC output in May.

"Given the time lags generally inherent in matters affecting crude production and sales, it would not be altogether surprising if cuts did not start to bite until late-May or June," MEES said.

"Some of Kuwait's projected measures — stoppage of spot sales and deliveries of Kuwait crude to Kuwait-owned refineries in Europe — could show up more clearly then."

It said Kuwait's contract oil sales to the U.S. are expected to fall to 100,000 bpd in June from 200,000 in the first quarter and Kuwait's stopping spot sales and not supplying refineries in Europe with Kuwaiti crude may show clearly in late-May to June.

MEES also said Saudi Ara-

bia, which had expressed its displeasure in the slow pace of other OPEC members in complying with the Geneva pact in a statement by Oil Minister Hisham Nazer last week, was not planning to take any steps to review their present policy until around mid-June.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY MAY 29, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

### GENERAL TENDENCIES:

Study all kinds of available new methods that can make your present interests far more successful and move forward with Mercury trine Neptune this evening by being outgoing and alert.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) An intimate concern can bug you during the daytime so get busy and do it so that in the evening you can look into some interesting new project.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) Watch what you can do to help a disturbed friend out of an issue that requires much understanding and tonight get into your own affairs.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you do nothing in public that could take away from the reputation that you have so carefully built up; tonight go after personal goals.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) Keep strictly away from any friction beneath your own roof today and you can enjoy much more time with your loved ones.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Be more than unusually careful on the highway or in motion in anyway and tonight you can have a happy time at home quietly with family.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Think about what you can do to save money and build up your assets today rather than continuing self and thought-garner data from available sources.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) You are discontented, feel held down and want to break out from under usual routines but don't tonight you see ways to have more practical benefits.

ises you have made any partner and don't take any chances but do as you have agreed; tonight find approval awaiting you.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Business activities can be a real pain in the neck today so put on the manul of patience in whatever faces you; tonight get out in the world of action.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) Don't try to have a good time today but put your efforts into harmoniously maintaining the status quo while tonight you know how to improve work load.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) Watch what you can do to help a disturbed friend out of an issue that requires much understanding and tonight get into your own affairs.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you do nothing in public that could take away from the reputation that you have so carefully built up; tonight go after personal goals.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) This is the day for you to refrain from going off on any tangents or into any new ventures but tonight study ways to increase your prestige.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) Look for ways to handle obligations without procrastinating or upsetting any benefactor today then tonight you can be off to a fascinating interest.

**WIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) Consider well whatever pro-



Carlos Salinas de Gortari

## Salinas freezes wages

MEXICO CITY (AP) — President Carlos Salinas de Gortari signed an accord Sunday that freezes wages and prices on private sector goods but allows the government to charge more for gas and continue devaluing currency.

"This is a renewed effort to fight inflation and consolidate the conditions of growth that Mexicans demand and deserve," Salinas said when he signed the pact with business, labour and farm leaders of his Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI.

The treasury department immediately announced an average 6.7 per cent hike in the cost of gasoline, effective Monday.

Mexican currency will be devalued at the rate of four pesos every five days (80 centavos per day), also beginning Monday, according to the pact. There are currently 2,827 pesos to the U.S. dollar.

The business sector... promises to absorb these increases and not pass them on in costs for goods and "services," the pact stipulates.

But an opposition party spokesman criticised the pact because it was formulated behind closed doors.

"One can make an argument for the prices (of gasoline) going up, but it's not at all clear why wages aren't going up," said Ricardo Pascoe, a spokesman for the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Party, in an interview.

But an opposition party spokesman criticised the pact because it was formulated behind closed doors.

The rapid expansion of Islamic asset bases has caught the attention of traditional banks to the point of creating Islamic instruments within their own systems.

The most recent is Abu Dhabi's National Investment and Securities Corporation, jointly managing a \$40 million Islamic Fund with the U.S. investment bank, Morgan Stanley.

He said that in Egypt, "the central bank checks up on Islamic institutions, then the depositors and finally the shareholders."

Zandou is a former minister of finance in Egypt and former governor of the Egyptian central bank.

The meeting also reviewed the basic need for financial instruments and in turn, Islamic stock markets, specifying Egypt, Pakistan, Kuwait and Malaysia. It was recommended that working models be carried out to realise this need.

Conference panelist and governor of the Faysal Islamic Bank of Cairo, Ahmed Zandou, commented in an interview with the AP that since Islamic banks do not operate on an interest principle, a way was being sought to adapt central bank rules for the exchange of deposits on both sides.

"In the case of Egypt," Zandou said, "Faysal Islamic Bank in Cairo has funds on deposit with the central bank on the basis of 'modaraba'." And, those funds are in foreign currency."

Under the Islamic concept of modaraba, a syndication of financial institutions subscribe their respective participation to meet the financing requirements for a specific purpose.

Zandou said that "in the case of loss, each party has to forfeit something."

The reverse case is anticipated to also apply. In the event of a liquidity squeeze, an Islamic bank will be allowed to accept central bank deposits under modaraba.

PEMEX said the cost of regular gasoline will be raised 65 pesos in regular and unleaded gas, bringing the price up from 525 pesos a liter to 560 in most of the country. The new equivalent dollar cost per liter is 20 cents.

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Peking has sought to address these concerns by repeated assurances that its reform and open-door policy will not change, by strong measures to pre-empt un-

### Japan impatient to resume China loans

By Mark O'Neill

Reuter

TOKYO

— World Bank directors meet Tuesday to discuss whether to grant two new loans to China, and Japan's government and bankers are hanging on their decision.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Monday OPEC President Sadek Boussena

had sent a letter to non-OPEC oil ministers on May 18 asking them to cooperate with OPEC's market stabilisation efforts by exercising production restraint.

MEES quoted Boussena urging non-OPEC oil ministers in the letter "to do your utmost to ensure that your esteemed countries join forces with us and exercise restraint on the production level so as to contribute to the improvement of the overall supply picture in order to help prices to recover to a less harmful level as soon as possible."

The experts have no power to decide on output cuts to help OPEC's efforts to mop up supplies from the market, but could

make recommendations to their oil ministers on their findings, a Gulf oil official said.

Six non-OPEC countries had agreed to cut around 300,000 barrels per day (bpd) of oil exports in the second quarter of 1989 to support OPEC.

OMAN, the de-facto leader of the group, would present a study on the short-term outlook of the market after OPEC countries have decided earlier this month to trim the group's output to help sagging oil prices due to excess output.

However oil prices continued to decline, after a brief surge following OPEC's pact in Geneva, as oil markets were suspicious of OPEC member states intention to abide by it.

Crude oil prices are currently around \$14 per barrel for the Middle East benchmark crude Dubai, some \$5 below the early January levels.

The independent producers expected to take part in the Moscow meeting are Oman, Egypt, Yemen, Angola, Colombia, Mexico, the Soviet Union, China, Malaysia, Brunei, Norway, the states of Alaska and Texas from the United States and the province of Alberta from Canada. Some of the states take part as observers.

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## Senna wins thrilling Monaco Grand Prix

MONTE-CARLO (R) — Ayrton Senna showed he is the most accomplished and calculating driver in modern Formula One motor racing Sunday when he scored the 22nd win of his career in a thrilling Monaco Grand Prix.

The Brazilian steered his McLaren round the twisting streets on Monte Carlo in a winning time of one hour 52 minutes and 46.982 seconds — and afterwards confessed he had been forced to coast through the final laps after his car lost power.

It was his third win in four years in the Mediterranean principality and came after high drama when a crash on the first lap caused the race to be restarted.

"I went well until a few laps from the end," he said. "Then I started losing power so I had to cut back the revs and take it easy on the final laps. It was close at the finish but I expected it would be."

Senna eventually finished just one second ahead of second-placed Frenchman Jean Alesi, in a Tyrrell, and two seconds ahead of his own McLaren team mate Gerhard Berger of Austria.

Belgian Thierry Boutsen was fourth in a Williams and Italian Alex Caffi fifth for Arrows, with Frenchman Eric Bernard collecting his first point in sixth place for Lola.

Senna's win lifted him to 22 points in the drivers' championship, and gave him a clear lead over Berger, who is second

with 16. Alesi is third with 13 and Frenchman Alain Prost fourth with 12.

Prost, the defending world champion, started alongside Senna at the front of the grid, but his bid to equal Briton Graham Hill's record of five Monaco victories ended in disappointment when he was forced to retire, after running second, when a battery failure upset his Ferrari's automatic gearbox.

Prost, however, had never looked like a serious threat to Senna during the opening 31 laps before he withdrew from the 73-lap race.

Senna led from the start with Prost, Alesi and Berger following. Briton Nigel Mansell, in the second Ferrari, moved up to seventh but was forced to retire after a collision with nose cone after a collision with Prost.

Only seven of the 26 cars were classified as finishers at the end of the race and only six of these were actually running on the circuit when Senna reached the chequered flag.

Boutsen was one lap down and Caffi and Bernard two laps behind Senna to enjoy a relatively comfortable ride to victory as Alesi and Berger scrapped for second place behind him until they cut the gap in the final laps.

Berger, who was involved in the opening lap collision with Prost which caused the race to be restarted, said: "I lost first gear after about 30 laps so I had to restart after spinning at the Loews hairpin."

## Swedes crush Finns

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Anders Limpar scored one goal and set up four others as Sweden crushed Finland 6-0 Sunday night in an impressive warmup finale for the World Cup.

Mats Magnusson of Benfica of Portugal, one of Europe's highest scoring forwards this season, and fellow striker Tomas Brolin each scored twice before 12,914 at Rassunda stadium.

Midfielder Jonas Thern, a teammate of Magnusson's on the Lisbon-based club, completed the rout in the 74th minute with a long-range shot through a crowded penalty area. It came off corner kick by Limpar.

The Swedes, who play in group C in the World Cup with Brazil, Scotland and Costa Rica, scored three times within three minutes early in the second half to put the game out of reach.

"This was a terrific confidence booster for the World Cup," said Swedish coach Olli Nordin. "But Brazil will be a different, tougher opponent."

"They played very relaxed and showed no nerves. I'm delighted with their performance," Limpar played a super game," he noted.

The victory was Sweden's biggest since Nordin took over the team 42 games ago.

Sweden opens its World Cup campaign against Brazil June 10 in Turin. The teams drew 1-1 last time they met in World Cup play in 1978 in Argentina.

The fourth goal started with midfielder Klas Ingesson back-heeling the ball to Limpar.

Limpar, standing just outside the penalty area, then back-heeled the ball to Brolin, who beat goalkeeper Kari Lankkanen with a powerful shot to the left side in the 59th minute.

Brolin, the top scorer in the Swedish first division this season, now has four goals in two games with the national team. The 20-year-old rookie also scored twice on the road.

in a 4-2 victory over Wales a month ago.

Magnusson gave Sweden a quick 1-0 lead five minutes into the game, taking a cross from Limpar from the left flank. The Swedes carried the play the rest of the first half, but had problems penetrating the tight Finnish defense.

Magnusson, who scored 33 goals for Benfica this season, had been scoreless in three previous games this year. Last year he had just one goal during Sweden's successful qualifying campaign.

Finland, which didn't qualify for the World Cup finals, fielded the same 11 players that drew with World Cup-bound Ireland away a week ago.

"Sweden has more skillful players, better attackers," said Finn coach Jukka Vakkila, comparing Ireland and Sweden. "Sweden has one of the world's best teams and could go far in the World Cup."

Limpar, a 24-year-old midfielder who plays for Cremonese in Italy, made it 2-0 in the 57th minute. He faked a Finnish defender and beat Lankkanen from a difficult angle with a low left-foot drive.

Brolin took a perfect pass from Limpar one minute later and lobbed the ball over Lankkanen for 3-0.

"It was my greatest match for Sweden," said Limpar after his 20th international game. "Playing in Italy for a team in the bottom of the standings made me a better defensive player as well. I also improved my technique in Italy."

Magnusson's second goal in the 65th came on a penalty kick after the ball was brought down by Markku Kanerva inside the area.

Sweden, unbeaten with its best lineup in four World Cup preparation matches earlier this year, tied Belgium 0-0 and Algeria 1-1 on the road.

## Dutch wins Indy 500

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Arie Luyendyk, the man who didn't seem to belong up front, finished in front of everyone Sunday in the fastest Indianapolis 500 ever.

The 36-year-old Dutchman, on the threshold of stardom in Indy racing the past few years, overpowered former winner Bob Rahal over the final 33 laps, pulling away at the end in a dazzling display of speed and consistency.

His average speed of 185.984 MPH (291.574 KPH) nor only broke Rahal's record of 170.722 (273.155 KPH) in 1986, it was also the fastest 500-mile Indy car race ever, breaking the mark of 180.654 (289.046) by Danny Sullivan at Michigan in 1988.

It was the first front-row start in an oval race for Luyendyk, who outshone both record-setting pole-winner Fittipaldi and Mears, the other two front-row starters, as well as the rest of the 33-car field.

The car was just working beautifully," Luyendyk said. "With 35, 30 laps to go, I turned it up and there was just nobody who could keep up with us. For me it wasn't a very hard race at all. I said if I had to win my first race, I'd want it to be Indianapolis, but I'm going to have to let this one sink in."

Luyendyk, who had never led a lap at Indy, passed Rahal for the lead on lap 168 and began to pull away, running laps at over 220 MPH (352 KPH) in his Chevrolet-powered Lola whenever Rahal had a clear track.

Rahal had handling problems for the last 30 laps and, after getting as close as four-tenths of a second, wound up 10.7 seconds

behind as the crowd of more than 400,000 stood and cheered the new Indy winner.

The winner is expected to earn a payoff of more than \$1 million when the total purse, likely more than \$6 million is announced at the victory banquet Tuesday.

Fittipaldi, from Brazil, had things pretty much his own way until the race was nearly three quarters over.

He set a speedway record by leading the first 92 laps, breaking the mark of 81 at the start of the 1927 race by Frank Lockhart, and ended up leading for 128 laps. Rahal led 37 laps and Luyendyk the other 35.

Fittipaldi lost the lead briefly, to Luyendyk, when he made his first green-flag pit stop. He then regained the top spot when Luyendyk pitted on lap 95 and again held it until he stopped on lap 118. Rahal moved on top for two laps, then Luyendyk for one lap and Fittipaldi again as green flag stops continued.

The next series of routine green-flag stops, for fuel and tires, began with Fittipaldi on lap 135, with second-place Rahal inheriting the lead. This time, however, a caution flag upset his strategy.

Moments before Rahal's scheduled stop, John Andretti spun, making light contact with the wall. Andretti had only a bruised knee, but the yellow flag allowed all the leaders to pit and Rahal came back out on top, ahead of Luyendyk and Fittipaldi.

## Yugoslavia tops U.S.

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (AP) — Goran Pipic topped Brad Gilbert and Goran Ivanisevic beat Jim Courier Sunday, giving Yugoslavia a surprising 2-1 victory over the United States in the \$1.3 million ATP World Team Cup.

Pipic won in straight sets 6-4, 6-4, while Ivanisevic had to rally from a first-set loss to upset Courier 3-6, 7-5, 6-1.

After clinching victory and the \$320,000 first prize with the two singles victories, Pipic and Slobodan Zivojinovic lost to the U.S. pair of Ken Flach and Robert Seguso in the doubles, 7-6, 7-6.

"I have been playing my best tennis these past two weeks and I was very confident," Pipic said.

Last week, Pipic won his first

## Stephenson gets \$0.2m

FRISCO, Texas (R) — Jan Stephenson was shut out of the money Saturday but came back to save par on the 17th hole and to walk away with \$200,000 on the final day of the LPGA's first Skins game Sunday.

Nancy Lopez was the big winner entering the day with \$95,000 earned Friday in the battle with Betsy King, Joanne Carner and Stephenson.

But Lopez and King, who won \$45,000 Friday, were left out of the money Saturday but came back to save par on the 17th hole and to walk away with \$200,000 on the final day of the LPGA's first Skins game Sunday.

Stephenson, the top score in the Swedish first division this season, now has four goals in two games with the national team. The 20-year-old rookie also scored twice on the road.

## Bradley wins New York LPGA golf tournament

CORNING, N.Y. (R) — Patty Sheehan cut Pat Bradley's four-stroke lead in half but a faulty putter left her attack short, giving Sheehan a three-strike victory — her 26th career triumph — in the Coming Classic golf tournament.

Sweden, unbeaten with its best lineup in four World Cup preparation matches earlier this year, tied Belgium 0-0 and Algeria 1-1 on the road.

of Zimbabwe, Larry Mize and Keith Clearwater.

Levi, whose last tour victory

was here in 1985, made the birdie needed for the victory on the par-five final hole in near darkness. He played short of the water fronting the green with his second shot and then hit a sand wedge from 103 yards to within four feet of the flag. He made the putt for the birdie and the victory.

There was a six-hour rain delay which left the last group of players on the course when they barely could see the green from 100 yards out.

Bradley shot a two-under par 69 to finish with a three-round total of 274, three strokes ahead of Sheehan and four better than Alice Ritzman.

Sheehan began to make a move toward Bradley with birdies on the second and third holes, to cut Sheehan's lead to three strokes.

Bradley then bogeyed the fourth and Sheehan holed a four-foot putt on the fifth to reduce the margin to two strokes. But a subsequent bogey by Sheehan brought the margin back to three and she was unable to make up any more ground.

Today was really a shootout," Bradley said. "Patty played so well for tee to green. Unfortunately for her and fortunately for me, her putter wasn't working too well for her. I knew that she could get hot at any time and I realized that I had to stay on top of things and not let her in."

"I had so many chances that I didn't capitalize on," said a disappointed Sheehan. "I am happy to finish second, but I should have done so much better if I could have got my putter to work better for me."

Totally stunned by these developments, declarer elected to ruff. West overruffed and led his remaining diamonds and East was able to overruff dummy. So the contract was down one, because the defenders had managed to net four trump tricks!

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The bidding: South West North East  
10 10 8 7 4  
5 5 4 3 2  
10 8 3 2 0 9 7  
4 4 4 0 9 7 5 4  
SOUTH  
8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1  
5 4 3 2 1 0 9 8  
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3  
4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7  
Opening lead: Six of ♦.

We have extolled the skill of experts so often that it might seem they never err. Far from it. Declared on this hand was a many-time national champion, although he might not think so from the play.

North's double of one heart was "negative" — a takeout for the unbid suits. With a guaranteed spade fit, South bid the full value of his hand.

West led the singleton club and declarer, trying to protect against a possible 4-1 trump split, won in dummy, came to hand with the

## Chang launches title defence of French Open

PARIS (AP) — Michael Chang rallied from a mid-match crisis to successfully open defense of the men's title, and Steffi Graf made an explosive start in her bid to regain the women's crown at the French Open Monday.

The opening matches on the clay courts of Paris also included some upsets. Women's fifth seed Zina Garrison of the United States blew a third-set match point and lost to Wim Hofbauer of Austria, while Renate Simpson of Canada, ranked 134th in the world, beat 13th seeded Ros Fairbank-Nideffer 6-1, 6-2.

Luckier were fourth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini and ninth-seeded Conchita Martinez, each moving into the second round of the women's field with straight-set victories.

Chang, the first U.S. men's champion in Paris since 1955, came back from a 5-2 deficit in the second set to beat clay-court specialist Cassio Motte of Brazil 6-2, 7-6, 6-1.

The victory was only Chang's third this year and the first time he had won on clay. He also has been bothered by injuries. But against Motte he looked sharp, allowing the Brazilian just two of the final 13 games and winning

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BULGARIANS IN JORDAN

The Embassy of the P.R. of Bulgaria in Amman announces that on June the 10th and 17th 1990, elections will be held for the Great National Assembly.

According to the election law for the Great National Assembly and the decisions of the Central Elections Commission, there will be only one round of the elections held abroad on June 10th 1990.

In this round Bulgarian citizens permanently living in the H.K. of Jordan for more than five years can take part. These Bulgarian citizens have the right to express their wish to be included in the voters list at least seven days before the date of the elections. They can make this personally, by telex, telefax or telegram to the Embassy of the P.R. of Bulgaria in Jordan, giving the following data:

Full name, date and place of birth, permanent address, number of the Bulgarian Travel Passport. Those temporarily residing in Jordan can use their right to vote in the P.R. of Bulgaria. The voting in Jordan will take place at the Embassy in Jabal Amman, Al-Mousel Str. on June 10th 1990 from 7:00 A.M. till 7:00 P.M.

Additional information can be obtained from the Embassy - Tel: 818151/2, Fax 818153, Telex 23246.

## Embassy of the P.R. of Bulgaria.

Cinema CONCORD Tel:

## Death toll reaches 22 in clashes between Soviet troops, Armenians

MOSCOW (R) — Twenty-two people have been killed in clashes between Soviet troops and Armenian Nationalist militants in Yerevan, the Armenian News Agency Armenpress said Monday.

An Armenpress journalist said Soviet troops had shot dead 20 Armenians at the Armenian capital's railway station and in the south of Yerevan Sunday.

Two soldiers had also died in the clashes, which came during preparations for pro-independence demonstrations Monday, it said.

"Everyone is very anxious because of what has happened. We expect people to speak their minds at the rally," the journalist said.

He said the dead included a 13-year-old girl killed in crossfire between Soviet troops and armed Armenian militants at Erebuni, to the south of Yerevan.

The militants were manning a barricade not far from the headquarters of Soviet troops based in the Yerevan area, the journalist said.

Tensions have soared in Yerevan over the last week, as Armenians prepare to mark the Monday anniversary of their brief independence from 1918 to 1920, crushed by Russian troops on the orders of dictator Josef Stalin.

Armenian Nationalists bitterly condemn Moscow for refusing to allow Armenian rule in the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The territory has a largely Armenian population but is isolated inside the neighbouring Republic of Azerbaijan, and has been the scene of fierce fighting between Armenians and Azerbaijanians in which hundreds have died.

Yerevan's Armenian newspaper Sovetskayen Karabakh told Reuters by telephone the situation in the territory's

"Troops have occupied the main square where our demonstration was due to take place. There are many more patrolling the streets," he said.

More than 100,000 Armenians were expected to march through central Yerevan Monday.

"Half the city has stopped working. People have thrown up barricades on roads leading into the city to stop more Interior Ministry troops entering," Armenian press said.

Sunday's incidents, another challenge to the authority of beleaguered President Mikhail Gorbachev, were the first serious conflicts between Armenians and Soviet troops for many months.

According to the Soviet news agency TASS, violence flared when Soviet troops escorting a train into Yerevan station early Sunday morning were fired on by up to 15 Armenian militants.

General Yuri Shatalin, head of Soviet Interior Ministry troops, described the situation as explosive and said armed bands were building up huge arsenals including machineguns and explosives.

The pro-independence Armenian National Movement (ANM) accused the Soviet authorities of seeking confrontation.

"This is all a provocation to spoil our Independence Day celebrations," an ANM spokesman said.

He said Armenian Communist Party chief Vladimir Movsisyan had spoken of a "tragic day for Armenia" in a television address and called a day of mourning for Tuesday.

The ANM said a passing troop convoy fired on its headquarters Monday morning, killing a man sleeping in a car outside.



"The car was riddled with bullets. The front of the building is also pitted by the impact of fire," a spokesman said. It was not clear if the victim was included in the 22 dead.

Rimma Kachyan, a senior official in the Stepanakert City Council, told Reuters by telephone:

"There have been no clashes here. But people are suffering serious shortages of milk, meat and other food. The troops are on the streets and there have been house searches."

The explosion of violence came as Gorbachev prepared to fly to Washington for a summit with U.S. President George Bush.

He is already wrestling with the rebellious Baltic republics' peaceful campaign for independence, and political rebellion in Moscow over its plans for steep price rises and market reforms.

Gorbachev last year put Nagorno-Karabakh under Moscow's direct rule to quell violence over the territory, but later handed it back to Azerbaijan.

The action focused Armenian National anger on the Kremlin and its own Communist Party leadership, which has tried to placate local feelings while cooperating with Moscow.

Tremor hits town razed in 1988 quake

Meanwhile, a tremor hit the Armenian town of Spitak, which was razed to the ground by an earthquake in 1988, but no one was hurt, TASS said Monday.

It said some old buildings were damaged in Sunday's tremor. But a journalist for Armenpress said new buildings constructed in the region by Austrian and West German firms survived the tremor intact.

The army rolled into Hyderabad Sunday after security forces opened fire on a procession of about 10,000 people who defied curfew, killing at least 60 people and wounding nearly 300.

The army razed the town just over the border in West Germany.

The British Defence Ministry in London said the dead men were not British servicemen.

"They were definitely not servicemen," said a ministry spokesman Monday. "It is now a matter for the Dutch police to investigate."

In May, 1988, one British serviceman was killed and two wounded when their car came under fire at Roermond.

Police said the attack took place in the central market square

of Roermond, a popular off-duty town for British troops stationed just over the border in West Germany.

A press photographer who arrived at the scene in the town of Roermond shortly after the shooting said the car carried civilian British licence plates.

Photographer Jan Paul Kuij said: "I see a car with a British licence plate and a dead man in the back of the car. Some 1.5 metres behind the car is another dead man lying on the ground."

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"They were definitely not servicemen," said a ministry spokesman Monday. "It is now a matter for the Dutch police to investigate."

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